

Habib, Shamir hold talks

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli and American officials met Wednesday to work out joint proposals for Thursday's round of talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met for about two hours. An Israeli official described it as a U.S. attempt to narrow differences between Israel and Lebanon on several key issues. The official declined to give details, but Israel Radio said the talks focused on Israel's demand for normal ties with Lebanon and security arrangements along the border. U.S. officials refused to comment on local press reports that Mr. Habib had suggested that American technicians operate electronic surveillance stations in southern Lebanon. Lebanon has rejected Israel's demand that it agree to Israeli-manned early warning stations in the border area.

هذا من الجليل

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جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Saddam returns to Baghdad

BEIRUT (R) — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq returned to Baghdad Wednesday after a sudden visit to Saudi Arabia during which he discussed the Iraq-Iran war with King Fahd. The official Iraqi Press Agency, reporting the president's return, said nothing about the purpose of his visit or what it had achieved. But the official Saudi Press Agency said Tuesday that Mr. Hussein and King Fahd had discussed the 28-month-old Gulf war. Saudi Arabia is mounting an intensive diplomatic drive which appears to be aimed either at ending the war, or as a first step, easing tension between Iraq and Iran's Arab supporter, Syria.

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King Hussein to visit Belgium next Wednesday

BRUSSELS (R) — King Hussein of Jordan will visit Belgium next week for talks expected to centre on Amman's possible role in the Middle East peace process. He will be in Brussels from Jan. 26 to 29 for a working visit including talks with King Baudouin of Belgium, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

Arab youth injured in Israeli gaol

AMMAN (Petra) — Reports from the West Bank Wednesday said that a 20-year-old Arab youth, who had been in Israeli detention for two months, was recently moved to Al Rafiyyeh hospital for kidney treatment. Hafez Mohammad Ahmad was said to have been arrested for anti-Israeli resistance activity. His health then deteriorated seriously during his detention at the Rafah camp in southern Palestine. A representative of the International Red Cross has been barred from visiting Mr. Ahmad so far, reports said.

Israeli troops told not to risk clash with U.S. marines

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli soldiers have been ordered not to confront U.S. marines or other members of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, army sources said Wednesday. Reports from Beirut, quoted by Israeli newspapers, said the Americans had complained that Israeli patrols had approached their positions and clashes were narrowly averted. An Israeli army statement said Israeli forward positions were stationed east of a roadway running parallel to a railway south of Beirut. The region between the road and railway was guarded by a Lebanese army unit, with the marines west of the railway south of the Beirut International Airport.

Soviets throw new light on Venus

MOSCOW (R) — The findings of two Soviet space probes that landed on Venus last year suggest the planet once had large areas of water, a senior scientist said Wednesday. Data transmitted to earth by Venera 13 and Venera 14 last March showed an unexpectedly high level of ferric oxides on the surface, according to Valery Barsukov, Director of the Soviet Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry. He said it was likely they were formed by the evaporation of large quantities of water. It seems that Venus may once have had a volume of water equivalent to about one-third of the earth's oceans. Dr. Barsukov said in an interview with TASS News Agency.

Earthquake damage reaches \$2.88b in North Yemen

SANAA (R) — An earthquake which killed 3,000 people in North Yemen last month caused damage estimated at \$2.88 billion, Prime Minister Abdul-Karim Al-Armani said Wednesday. The earthquake devastated villages, hamlets and settlements over a 4,000 sq. km. (1,500 sq. mile) area of the southern province of Dhahran on Dec. 13, making an estimated 300,000 people homeless.

Sadat's brother boycotts trial

CAIRO (R) — Ismail Sadat, brother of the late Egyptian president, currently on trial with his two sons on charges of fraud and corruption, boycotted Wednesday's hearing in protest against the walkout of their defence counsel. In a statement read to the court by a prosecutor, Mr. Sadat, who is in custody with his two sons, said they would not attend the hearings unless their lawyers returned to the court room.

Israeli harassment leads to closure of Al Najah

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The harassment techniques which have been practised by the Israeli military authorities against Al Najah University in Nablus led to the actual closure of the university," Dr. Munther Salah, the deported president of Al Najah University told the Jordan Times Wednesday.

Dr. Salah who was deported by the Israeli authorities three months ago added that since last week the Israelis have been blocking the roads leading to the university and hence preventing students and staff members from reaching the campus. The Israelis have started harassing the university after they arrested the nine-member students council last week on the charges of alleged inefficiency. "These measures are part of an Israeli plan to cause the indirect closure of the university instead of issuing a military order to close it," Dr. Salah said. He pointed out that the "indirect closure" of the university is more dangerous than an actual military order to close the university. "When a military order to close the university is enforced, it usu-

closely the university, Dr. Salah said.

In addition to the road-blocks, the Israelis are checking the identities of students who come to Nablus from other West Bank towns and the Gaza Strip, he added.

"The Israelis are working according to the military order number 854 by which the students from Jerusalem and Gaza Strip have to get permits if they want to study in other areas," Dr. Salah said.

The military order number 854 which was enacted by the Israelis more than two years ago, by which the universities in the occupied Arab territories became under the direct control of the Israeli military administration to know the students and staff members, accepted at the universities and interfere in deciding the curriculum.

Dr. Salah said that this order is based on the Israeli claim that Jerusalem is part of Israel and that Gaza Strip is a separate area and subsequently students need permits to be able to study in the West Bank.

Dr. Salah strongly denounced these Israeli measures and called on all concerned international organisations to press Israel to lift the siege imposed on Al Najah University.

'Eitan ordered violence against Arabs'

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli army chief of staff Rafael Eitan ordered soldiers to harass the Palestinian population on the occupied West Bank and use strong-arm tactics to crush violent unrest there last spring, according to documents presented to a court martial Wednesday.

Seven soldiers, including the former deputy military governor of the West Bank town of Hebron, are on trial accused of brutally mistreating local residents.

The documents were presented Wednesday by defence lawyer Yehuda Ressler. He said they contained a record of two discussions held by Gen. Eitan and his senior officers on how to stamp out an

unprecedented spate of anti-Israeli demonstrations last March and April.

The violence erupted after the Israelis dismissed several West Bank mayors in a crackdown on supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Capt. Akiva Saranovitch, operations officer in Hebron at the time of the unrest, testified that the documents were circulated among Israeli officers and represented a clear policy statement on how to behave towards local residents.

"The documents contain the phrases 'harass the population' and 'enforce tough punishments,'" the lawyer said. The

rest of their contents were not made public.

One document was signed by Gen. Eitan's adjutant and the second by the head of his bureau, Mr. Ressler said he would call Gen. Eitan to testify if the prosecution cast doubt on the validity of the documents.

The court also heard evidence Wednesday from Maj. Baruch Nagar, a senior officer in the Israeli civil administrator's office in Hebron.

Maj. Nagar was himself convicted last April of assaulting a Palestinian and received a two-month suspended sentence. But he was allowed to remain in his post.

Italian minister, unions discuss wages

ROME (R) — Italy's Labour Minister Vincenzo Scotti called in unions and management Wednesday for crucial talks on holding down wages after a one-day general strike Tuesday supported by millions of workers.

Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani has set Thursday as the deadline for a pay-restraint deal which political sources say is vital for the survival of his shaky four-party coalition.

Union leaders, buoyed by the success of Tuesday's strike, expressed cautious optimism that a deal could be reached.

But a spokesman for Confindustria, the private industrial employers' federation, said he saw no sign of a break in the deadlock over the key issue of reform of the

"scale mobile" system of wage indexation which automatically grants increases to match inflation.

Protests against moves to weaken the system and opposition to government austerity measures brought hundreds of thousands of workers on to the streets during Tuesday's strike, producing some of the biggest mass marches seen in Italy for a decade.

Industry sources said Mr. Scotti, in separate meetings with employer and union negotiators, was expected to outline a broad package of proposals aimed at holding wage rises to a maximum of 13 per cent this year.

The employers' federation has ordered its members to stop paying flat-rate wage rises next month

linked to inflation and to revert to an earlier, far less comprehensive, indexation system unless the unions agree to compromise. Employers spokesman Walter Mandelli said Wednesday the federation might pull out of the talks Thursday if there was no sign of a breakthrough.

The government has agreed with the unions to cut income tax on lower-paid workers but has made the reform conditional on a successful outcome of the present talks.

Meanwhile pressure on the government continued Wednesday when 30,000 small businessmen marched through Rome protesting against recent tax increases and calling for higher business incentives.

Nakasone, Reagan hold surprise talks

WASHINGTON (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived at the White House Wednesday for an unscheduled second round of talks with President Reagan during which they were to discuss international issues.

Talks Tuesday focussed mainly on U.S.-Japanese trade issues and the Japanese defence role which the Reagan administration has long urged should be improved.

Mr. Nakasone, a former defence minister, gave new details of his views on Japanese defence aims in an interview with the Washington Post published Wednesday.

He said the Japanese archipelago "should be like an unsinkable aircraft carrier putting up a tremendous bulwark of defence against the infiltration of the (Soviet) backfire bomber."

A second aim, he said, should be the complete control of four Japanese straits "so that there should be no passage of Soviet submarines and other naval activities."

The third objective, Mr.

Nakasone said, was to secure and maintain ocean lines of communication.

"For the ocean, our defence should extend several hundred miles, and if we are to establish sea lanes then our desire would be to defend the sea lanes between Guam and Tokyo and between the strait of Taiwan and Osaka," Mr. Nakasone said.

The Japanese Defence Ministry said last year the Soviet Union deployed several dozen backfire bombers in its far east coastal region and in nearby inland bases.

It said the Soviet Pacific fleet contained 2,740 ships, including 65 nuclear-powered submarines. The United States wants the Japanese navy and air force to supplement the U.S. seventh fleet in the Pacific which also covers the Indian Ocean.

President Reagan, announcing Tuesday that he had invited Mr. Nakasone back to the White House for more talks, said the invitation was extended "so that we can discuss in more detail the efforts that both of us are making to secure a more peaceful world."

Japanese newspapers have said Tokyo will hold down car exports to 1.68 million in the 12 months starting in April, the same level as the previous 12 months, to discourage Congress from adopting proposals to require a majority of U.S.-made parts in cars sold in the U.S.

In 1981, Japan sold 1.8 million cars, equal to 21.2 per cent of the depressed American car market, and its share may have actually climbed in 1982.

President Reagan and Mr. Nakasone are also expected to discuss Japanese plans to boost defence spending by 6.5 per cent in the financial year starting in April.

Japan's recent decision to transfer military technology to the United States, a departure from its previous policy, which banned such exports in line with its anti-war constitution, is also expected to be on the agenda.

Mr. Nakasone is also scheduled to meet Secretary of State George Shultz, trade representative Bill Brock and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger Wednesday.

UNIFIL mandate extended

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council Tuesday night extended the mandate of the U.N. peacekeeping force in Lebanon for six months despite Israel's assertion that it was no longer required.

The vote was 13 in favour and none against, with the Soviet Union and Poland abstaining.

But the council made no change in the force's area of operations, which Lebanon wants extended to cover the entire country instead of only the southern part, where it has been deployed since 1978.

Israel, which bypassed U.N. positions when it invaded Lebanon last June to attack Palestinian commandos, has said it believes the peacekeeping force (UNIFIL) has outlived its usefulness. It urged that the mandate be renewed for only two or three months.

Egypt urges firm U.S. stand against Israel

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Wednesday urged the United States to take a firmer stand against Israel's policy of building settlements on Arab land, saying the issue was crucial to Middle East peace efforts.

In an interview with the Cairo weekly Al-Mussawwar, Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Al-Said said: "The United States should reiterate its previous stand that building Jewish settlements on occupied Arab territories is illegal, and not merely criticise the practice as an obstruction to peace."

Mr. Al-Said said the problem was fundamental to any Middle East settlement, and a stronger U.S. stand could encourage Palestinians to join peace talks. President Hosni Mubarak would raise the issue during a visit to Washington due to begin on Jan. 27, he said.

The minister accused Israel of stalling to prevent tangible progress towards peace until 1984, when the U.S. would be preoccupied with presidential elections. "This gives the Israelis two years to consecrate a fait accompli on the West Bank... that is why the Arabs should not lose time, take the matter in their hands and

(Continued on page 2)

Greece, U.S. resume talks on bases

ATHENS (R) — Greece and the United States Wednesday resumed negotiations to renew a 29-year-old agreement on the status and operation of four American military bases in Greece.

The negotiations, between Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Yannis Kapsis and State Department official Reginald Bartholomew were suspended before Christmas to allow the two sides to consider their positions.

Mr. Bartholomew is expected to convey his government's views on three main issues raised by Greece last November, informed sources said here. Greece wants a time limit for the removal of the bases, substantial U.S. defence aid and a

(Continued on page 2)

Lebanon wants the U.N. force, now well below its authorised strength of 7,000 men, to monitor the withdrawal from the country of all non-Lebanese troops—Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian.

Negotiations aimed at removing these foreign forces are now under way and the council is unwilling for the time being to change UNIFIL's role.

UNIFIL's mandate was renewed every six months until last June, after which it was extended for only two or three months at a time. Its last three-month mandate was to have expired Wednesday.

Lebanese representative Kasroun Labaki told the council he had requested a six-month renewal because this would give

UNIFIL a stability it could not acquire in a shorter time, and because its tasks could not be undertaken in only one or two months.

Nigerians to go home

Last week the UNIFIL force comprised 6,286 men from 11 countries, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal and Sweden, as well as Nigeria.

The last batch of Nigerian troops serving in UNIFIL is due to return home before the end of this month, a military spokesman said. He told Reuters that withdrawal of the Nigerian contingent of two battalions began in December and that the last man could be back home as early as next week.

Soviet-Egyptian ties may improve

MOSCOW (R) — Relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt, strained for the past 10 years, are likely to improve in the near future, a leading Soviet political newspaper said Wednesday.

In a report from Cairo, the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta said everybody in the Egyptian political establishment now viewed the normalisation of ties between the two states as inevitable and in the national interest.

"Any Egyptian-Soviet dialogue under the conditions now found on the banks of the Nile would be bound to go well," the newspaper added.

Relations between the two countries, which were once closely allied, plummeted when former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat expelled thousands of Soviet military and civilian advisers in 1972.

(Continued on page 2)

Israelis ban 30 teachers from Bir Zeit University

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli occupation authorities have ordered over 30 lecturers at two West Bank universities to stop teaching because of their refusal to sign a pledge not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), university sources said.

The authorities have demanded that all foreign teachers sign the undertaking, which says they are aware of the laws of Israel forbidding support for the PLO, as a

condition for receiving or renewing work permits.

Dr. Hanan Hashrawi of Bir Zeit University, the largest Palestinian institute of higher education on the West Bank, told Reuters the army set up roadblocks outside the university Tuesday and detained foreign passport holders for questioning.

They were warned not to teach

(Continued on page 2)

Israelis to rebuild Zaire's armed forces

KINSHASA (R) — Israeli military advisers will restructure Zaire's armed forces under a five-year plan agreed between the two countries, Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko said here Wednesday.

The Zairean leader announced the agreement to reporters accompanying Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who has been in Zaire since Monday for talks on military cooperation.

Gen. Sharon Wednesday flew to the mineral-rich southern Shaba (former Katanga) where President Mobutu said he will inspect the Kamanyola Brigade of 12,000 men which is to be reorganised by Israeli officers.

The Kamanyola Brigade's task is to protect the Shaba and its vital mining centre of Kolwezi against external attacks similar to the two

(Continued on page 2)

Bishops discuss nuclear arms

VATICAN CITY (R) — American bishops Wednesday held a second session of talks on nuclear arms with their European and Vatican colleagues without indicating any change in their opposition to the U.S. government's approach to the issue.

The churchmen were discussing a draft pastoral letter addressed to 51 million American Catholics. It criticises key areas of the Reagan administration's nuclear strategy and has brought a sharp response from the White House.

They are joined by bishops from Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany—the five NATO countries due to take a new generation of medium range U.S.-made nuclear missiles on to their soil if arms reduction talks in Geneva fail.

The leader of the American delegation, Archbishop Joseph Bernardin, who was named Cardinal of Chicago by the Pope just two weeks ago, has said he foresees no major changes in the draft letter.

Vatican sources say they expect the discussion between the bishops to make a valuable contribution to the development of an official church policy on the nuclear arms race.

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Gromyko ends visit to West Germany

BONN (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko left Bonn Wednesday after three days of talks which appear to have brought frank exchanges but little agreement on ways to limit nuclear weapons in Europe.

Mr. Gromyko, the first senior Soviet official to visit a member of NATO since the death last November of President Leonid Brezhnev, was seen off amid driving snow at the airport by West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher.

He flew on to east Berlin for an official visit at the invitation of East German head of state Erich Honecker.

During his stay in Bonn Mr. Gromyko argued that any agreement to reduce Moscow's arsenal of around 600 medium-range missiles must take account of about

150 French and British missiles now in place.

Mr. Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl made it clear they still wanted the Soviet Union to scrap all its "Eurostrategic" missiles in return for NATO abandoning plans to station 572 U.S. missiles in Europe from this year.

Mr. Genscher hinted in a radio interview this morning that he might accept a shift away from this so-called zero option. But the Kremlin would first have to take a "fundamental step that reduced its potential to threaten."

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Alois Mertens echoed Mr. Genscher's cautious statement in a separate interview.

The government did not take an "all or nothing" approach to the zero solution, he told West Ger-

man Radio.

But it was unclear what concessions Bonn sought in return for reviewing its plans to take 204 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles under the NATO plan.

Bonn officials insist they are not playing the role of a go-between in Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms negotiations. But West Germany's views gain considerable importance from its position on the borders of Warsaw Pact countries and its plans to take the highly-powerful Pershing weapons if talks fail.

Experts say that when technical problems have been overcome, the Pershing missiles will be capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union in under 10 minutes.

Government sources said the chief U.S. negotiator on medium-range weapons, Paul Nitze, would

hold talks with Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher in Bonn on Monday on his way to Geneva where arms talks resume on Jan. 27.

The West German government's disarmament expert, Friedrich Ruch, will fly to Washington Tuesday and is due to visit Moscow for talks with Soviet officials next month.

Mr. Gromyko warned in his dinner speech this week that deployment of the U.S. missiles would mean a worldwide "extended nuclear confrontation with all its consequences."

He left an impression of deep Kremlin pessimism about U.S. motives at arms negotiations and hinted that Western Europe must step up pressure on Washington if there is to be agreement in East-West talks.

HOME NEWS

Anani briefs Soviet team on labour movement

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Soviet civil aviation trade union, headed by Ivan Kabakov, met Jordanian Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani Wednesday and was briefed on the labour movement in Jordan.

Dr. Anani also voiced appreciation of the Soviet support for Arab causes, the Palestinian question in particular.

Mr. Kabakov, secretary of the civil aviation union and secretary of the central committee of Soviet

trade unions, said his talks with Jordanian officials were of "great importance."

The Soviet delegation, which arrived Monday for a several-day visit at the invitation of the Jordanian air transport union, also

visited some of industrial units in Jordan, including the Industrial, Chemical and Agricultural Company, the Jordan Worsteds Wool Mills Company in Ruseifa in addition to several small-scale industries.

Officials of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU) accompanied the delegation on these visits.

Earlier, Wednesday, the Soviet delegation held talks with GFJTU officials on cooperation between labour unions in Jordan and the Soviet civil aviation trade union.

Canada offers health expertise

AMMAN (Petra) — Canada has expressed readiness to offer Jordan training and technical expertise in health affairs. The offer was conveyed to Health Minister Zuhair Malhas during a meeting, he had Wednesday with Canadian Ambassador to Jordan Keith Maclellan. Dr. Malhas and Mr. Maclellan also discussed bilateral cooperation between Jordan and Canada in the field of medicine.

Canada wants to cooperate with Jordan in these fields and is willing to help the country establish specialised medical research centres in various specialisations, Mr. Maclellan said.

Committee to discuss Jordan's participation in Switzerland fair

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee entrusted with making arrangements for Jordan's participation in an international fair in Switzerland will meet here Thursday to discuss how to represent various Jordanian industrial and agricultural and trade sectors at the fair.

Jordan has been invited to participate as an honour guest in the fair, due to open at Lausanne in mid-September.

The committee, chaired by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, comprises representatives of the ministry of information, tourism and antiquities, culture and youth, industry and trade and Ali, the Royal Jordanian Airline, as well as Jordanian universities.

Invitation to Frankfurt fair

Meanwhile, the Amman Chamber of Industry said Wednesday that it has received an invitation to attend the Frankfurt Industrial Fair to be held between Feb. 16 and 19. The chamber has circulated the invitation to all businesses in Jordan to offer them the opportunity to participate, a Chamber of Industry spokesman said.

Seminar on environmental chemistry ends

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on environmental chemistry, which was organised by the Arab Programme for Chemical Research, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), concluded Wednesday at the University of Jordan.

The three-day seminar dis-

cussed 18 working papers on environmental pollution caused by chemicals. Participants in the seminar were experts and researchers from various Arab countries, including Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain, in addition to staff members of the University of Jordan.

The seminar concentrated on efforts to protect the environment

against hazards created by chemicals used in agricultural and industrial projects.

The seminar recommended that the government take strict measures to curb pollution by introducing special legislation to regulate the use of chemicals in agricultural and industrial projects.

Jerusalem Fund meeting to review financial state

RABAT (Petra) — The board of directors of the Jerusalem Fund is scheduled to meet in the Moroccan capital Thursday to study the fund's financial situation.

The board, which comprises of Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Guinea, launched a campaign in May 1981 to raise \$100 million to finance the fund's activities.

The fund was created to counter Israeli attempts to Judaize the occupied Arab territories and to safeguard Jerusalem's holy places and archaeological sites. The funds also finances Arab projects in the occupied territories.

Arabiyat leaves to attend pan-Arab education talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Education Under-Secretary Abdul Latif Arabiyat Wednesday left for Sanaa, North Yemen, leading a delegation from the ministry to attend a meeting of education under-secretaries in the Arab World due to open Saturday.

The meeting is expected to discuss a new overall approach to education standards in the Arab World as outlined in an earlier session of the under-secretaries.

Jordan gets FAO grant to develop sheepraising

By a Staff Reporter

AMMAN — FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma has approved a grant of \$103,000 under FAO Technical Cooperation Programme for Jordan to be used for strengthening range, fodder and sheep management extension and training.

The grant will enable Jordan to benefit from the services of a range management livestock bus-

bandry consultant for six months and the purchase of equipment for range renovation work and audio-visual equipment for training and extension work.

The FAO grant is offered in support of the World Food Programme-assisted project Rangeland and Forage Development which is being carried out by Jordan Co-operative Organisation in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Badia region to be electrified

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid District Electricity Company (IDEC) has concluded a survey of the northern badia region aimed at drawing up plans for electrifying the area, an IDEC spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman said that the survey included areas where both high and low voltage cables are to be laid as well as planned locations for transformer stations.

A total of 42 towns and villages in the badia region will be supplied with electricity, the spokesman

said. The project will be carried out in two phases, the first of which is expected to start soon, he said.

The IDEC also plans to supply power to water-pumping equipment at all artesian wells in the northern region with a view to facilitate irrigation of agricultural projects, the spokesman said.

He added that five artesian wells in Umm Jimal are now being pumped with equipment using electric power supplied by the IDEC.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New schools to be built in Ruseifa

ZARQA (Petra) — Eight schools, including four at secondary level, will be built in Ruseifa District this year, Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah said Wednesday. Mr. Qudah, who Tuesday met the mayor of Ruseifa, and representatives of the Ministry of Education to discuss the issue, said that 100 dunums of land have been acquired for the purpose and Tuesday's meeting finalised arrangements for the speedy execution of the projects. The projects are to be carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Ruseifa Municipality. Mr. Qudah added.

Tawjihi exams start Sunday in Irbid

IRBID (J.T.) — The Department of Education in Irbid Governorate is preparing to hold the mid-year examinations starting Sunday for the General Secondary Certificate (Tawjihi). In all, 13,383 students are expected to appear for the examination at 158 centres, the department said. Nearly 45,000 students around the country will be taking the Tawjihi examinations this month, the department added.

New municipal buildings for Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Deir Abi Sa'id Municipality in Irbid Governorate announced Wednesday that a local company has been granted a tender to build a public library at a cost of JD 15,000. It also announced that it has accepted a bid to construct a health centre in the town at a cost of JD 3,000.

Art exhibition opens at university

IRBID (Petra) — A week-long art exhibition opened at Yarmouk University Wednesday. On display at the exhibition, which was inaugurated by University President Adnan Badran, are paintings, drawings and works of sculpture by university students. At the exhibition there is a special wing displaying the students' daily activities and social life.

Beit Ras roads asphalted

IRBID (Petra) — The Municipality of Beit Ras, in Irbid Governorate, has completed asphalted 15,000 square metres of new streets in the town, at a cost of JD 23,324. At present the municipality is asphalted 25,000 square metres of the town's streets which is estimated to JD 25,000.

University management course concludes

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on purchasing management ended at the University of Jordan Wednesday. Twenty participants from various university departments were lectured on methods of purchasing technical equipment and modern storage methods. The director of the university's technical services and studies department, Mr. Anwar Al Abed, made a speech at the end of the course and distributed diplomas to the participants.

Mafraq farm loan figures announced

MAFRAQ (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation's branch in Mafraq granted farmers loans totalling JD 1,890 million over the past year. This sum represents 38 per cent of the total loans granted to farmers around the country in 1982, a spokesman for the branch said. The loans, he said, were spent on developing farmlands, raising livestock and drilling artesian wells.

Tenders accepted for Al Qasr school

KARAK (Petra) — Al Qasr Municipality in Karak Governorate Wednesday announced the acceptance of tenders for building two annexes for Al Qasr boys secondary school at a cost of JD 36,500. Al Qasr Mayor Mashhour Al Majali said the new annexes will have 14 classrooms. Recently the municipality opened roads and built road shoulders and pavements in the town at a cost of JD 38,000.

Course on interviewing ends at JPRC

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day training course on techniques of conducting interviews ended at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) Wednesday. The course was organised by the Institute of Public Administration in cooperation with the JPRC training institute. The 25 participants were lectured on new methods of conducting interviews, and evaluating a candidate's qualifications in accordance with job requirements.

New saplings for cooperatives

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid cooperatives directorate Tuesday decided to purchase 15,000 fruit-bearing and olive saplings which will be distributed to the members of its agricultural cooperative societies. The Ramtha Agricultural Cooperative Society also decided to purchase 25,000 olive saplings to be distributed to farmers in the district.

Irbid telephones to be expanded

IRBID (Petra) — The district officer of northern Al Mazar, Ahmad Al Sharyri, said Tuesday that two direct telephone lines will be installed between Irbid and Al Mazar. The telephone network in the town of Irbid in the district will also be expanded to 50 telephone lines, he said. Mr. Sharyri explained that this is part of the plan to develop telephone services in the area.

N. Yemeni housing minister expected

AMMAN (Petra) — North Yemeni Minister of Municipal and Housing Affairs Mohammad Jad'an is expected to arrive in Amman Friday on a three-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Jad'an, who will be leading an official delegation, is expected to hold discussions with senior Jordanian officials on ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation between Jordan and North Yemen in municipal affairs.

The Yemeni minister is also scheduled to tour various projects being implemented by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the Housing Corporation.

He is also expected to visit various historic and archaeological sites in Jordan.

JNRCS to attend Manama conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is scheduled to take part in a conference organised by the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in the Arab World due to begin Sunday in Manama, Bahrain.

Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) President Ahmad Abu Qoura will lead the Jordanian delegation to the three-day conference, which is expected to discuss various issues related to the activities of the societies.

High among the topics to be discussed at the meeting are proposals to extend aid to the Palestinian and Lebanese Red Crescent societies, a spokesman for the JNRCS said here Wednesday.

Among the programmes planned by the societies are training courses for personnel involved in relief operations and humanitarian causes in the Arab World.

The general secretariat of the societies will also present reports on various operations the societies have undertaken.

The participants are also scheduled to discuss proposals to publish Arabic periodicals and books explaining the Geneva Convention and outlining those acts which violate its terms.

12 new industries licensed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade announced Wednesday it has decided to grant licences for 12 new industrial units with a total capital of JD 2 million and employing a total workforce of 207.

A ministry spokesman said that licensed for 156 new industries with a total capital of JD 22 million were issued last year. The spokesman added that each of these industries were set up with machinery worth a minimum of JD 10,000.

Another 1,119 new industries were established in Jordan last year had an overall capital of JD 7,076 million, according to the spokesman. In each of these industries, machinery costing less than JD 10,000 were installed, the spokesman added.

Continued from page 1

Israelis ban 30 Bir Zeit teachers

or face legal proceedings, she said. About 30 of the 50 foreign lecturers on the staff were stopped.

Israeli military sources said the army set up checkpoints in the area for about an hour and a half and carried out security checks.

The authorities have already banned several lecturers at the Bethlehem and Nablus universities from teaching.

Four lecturers whose permits had expired were ordered to stop teaching at the Hebrew Islamic College Tuesday, college sources said. Three were British and the fourth Irish. All worked in the college's English department.

Soviet-Egyptian ties may improve

Mr. Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak, has dropped his predecessor's anti-Soviet rhetoric and in the past year there have been signs of a revival of economic cooperation between Cairo and Moscow.

Literaturnaya Gazeta quoted Egyptian Socialist Party leader Ibrahim Shukri as saying President Sadat had "done wrong to the Soviet Union."

"But now, under President Mubarak, it is possible for us to move towards each other and to open a new chapter in Egyptian-Soviet relations," he added.

The article was the most optimistic in the Soviet press about relations with Egypt for nearly a year.

Last February a senior commentator said the death of Mr.

Sadat three months before was bound to lead to sharp changes in Egyptian foreign policy and a swing away from the United States.

Literaturnaya Gazeta implicitly admitted this had not been the case, but said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer had done much to change Egyptians' attitudes and improve chances for a rapprochement with Moscow.

The minister said Egypt's ambassador to Israel, recalled following the invasion of Lebanon, would return to his post when agreement was reached on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The Egyptian consul in Eilat came to Cairo on leave and would go back shortly, he said.

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Greece, U.S. resume talks on bases

guarantee of Greek control of the bases.

The negotiations are the first major test of Greek-American relations since the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu came to power more than a year ago after campaigning on an anti-American and anti-NATO platform.

The first round of negotiations opened here last October and dealt mainly with political questions surrounding a renewed agreement.

The United States maintains a medium-size transport, support, logistics and surveillance airbase at Hellenikon Airport in Athens. Another base in Nea Makri serves U.S. global naval communications and electronic surveillance.

The two other major bases are on the island of Crete — a refueling station for the Sixth Fleet in Suda Bay, and an electronic surveillance base in Gournies, near Heraklion.

The Greek government has said that nuclear warheads are stored in American bases here but it did not give specific numbers and types.

Israelis to rebuild Zaire's armed forces

invasions of the province, in 1977 and 1978, by former Katangese gendarmes from neighbouring Angola, military sources said.

"Israel has already started the task (of training and restructuring) with the special presidential brigade, and it is doing a good job to everybody's satisfaction," President Mobutu said. "It will go on under a five-year plan," he added.

Gen. Sharon said he will sign with the Zairean leader a series of military agreements on the reorganisation of Zaire's armed forces.

"We will need more Israeli technicians to boost the team already here," Gen. Mobutu said.

"What we need is a dissuasion army," he said, making clear that the role of the 20,000-strong

Greece wants control of the bases to prevent them from being used outside NATO's requirements and particularly against any country friendly to Greece, the sources said.

It also wants defence aid worth one billion dollars to modernise its armed forces, they added. In particular it wants the Hawkeye or the AWAC early warning systems to monitor planes entering its airspace.

Further, Athens would like to see a U.S. or NATO defence commitment guaranteeing its eastern border from attack — an oblique reference to Turkey, with which Greece is at odds over territorial rights and control of airspace over the Aegean Sea.

In order to maintain the balance of power between the two hostile nations Greece is particularly eager to maintain U.S. military aid granted to Greece and Turkey in the framework of NATO in the ratio 7 to 10, the sources said.

They said the course of the talks depended on the American response to Greek demands.

Zairean army would remain strictly defensive.

Zaire's army has been trained by Belgium, the former colonial power, China, North Korea and France which has at present some 50 paratroop officers in direct command of an elite commando brigade controlling the capital, military sources said.

Asked by Israeli reporters if he intended visiting Israel, with which Zaire restored diplomatic relations last May, President Mobutu said he would discuss the possibility with Mr. Sharon.

Zaire was the first black African state to restore diplomatic relations with Israel since they were severed by most of black Africa in the wake of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Egypt urges firm U.S. stand

cut off Israel's slowing methods," he said.

Mr. Ali said Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June had had a negative effect on Egyptian-Israeli relations and caused a slow-down in trade and other bilateral exchanges.

But he said Cairo remained committed to the 1979 peace tre-

aty with the Jewish state.

Egypt still sells oil to Israel and liaison committees from both sides meet in Sinai to discuss matters of mutual interest, he said.

According to Mr. Ali 26,000 Israeli tourists visited Egypt last year, but only 2,600 Egyptians went to Israel.

Bishops discuss nuclear arms

official comment on the talks but its secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and the head of its top theological body, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, were both present at the opening of the talks Tuesday.

The American bishops have attacked the principle of deterrence, which they say could be immoral. They have called for an immediate nuclear freeze and are

against either a retaliatory or first strike option.

Archbishop Bernardin told reporters Tuesday night that the bishops' letter goes no further than the Pope himself in condemning the buildup of nuclear weapons.

He said the bishops' position was fully in line with traditional church teaching and confirmed "the right to self-defence in a

world devoid of moral authority."

The Pope last Sunday appealed to the superpowers to achieve the maximum possible reductions in their arsenals through the Geneva negotiations.

Vatican sources said it was unclear if the talks would end Wednesday or continue Thursday.

Archbishop Bernardin said Tuesday night he expected a statement would be made at their close.

Embassy of the United States of America

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American citizens residing in Jordan are requested to visit the American Embassy Consular Section in order to register if they have not done so in the past.

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The American Embassy is located in Jabal Amman between second and third circles, directly across from the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. The phone number is 44371. P.O. Box 354.

The consular Section is open to the public 8:00 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sunday thru. Thursday.



Why U.S. civil servants dread the 'Rif'

By Nancy Dunne

WASHINGTON — It was the morning of Christmas Day, a time when Americans, like everybody else in the West, traditionally gather around a turkey and a television set to enjoy the festival.

But Mr. John Allen was not celebrating last year. In spite of his healthy family, his expensive home, luxuries such as a new Buick and his Pierre Cardin dressing gown, he says his life has become a nightmare.

For he is one of the estimated 50,000 federal employees to be displaced by the Reagan administration's assault on the size of the U.S. government's civil service.

Unlike about 12 million other Americans, Mr. Allen is not unemployed. He has been "Rifed," a term derived from the "reduction in force" ordained by President Ronald Reagan's cuts in the federal bureaucracy.

Once a high-level administrator, Mr. Allen has been displaced to the lowest rung on the

Federal job ladder. He once oversaw a programme designed "to spot early symptoms of alcoholism among labour union members." The administration, deeming the project less than necessary, eliminated it. Under the peculiar "Rif" process, which governs firings and demotions, Mr. Allen ended up as a clerk.

He is a very highly paid clerk, earning \$42,000 a year. Under the rules of the Rif, Federal employees who are demoted receive their previous salaries for two years to cushion the shock.

When Mr. Reagan took office two years ago, he promised to slash the size of government and shed 75,000 Federal jobs. With their funding cut, domestic agencies automatically instituted the Rif procedure established in 1944, principally to reduce the size of the Pentagon.

The procedure was used again after the Korean war and has occasionally been followed since then to abolish small groups or agencies.

Under the Rif process, employees are divided up into several sub-groups. Those whose jobs are eliminated have the right to displace workers in lower groups. Veterans, and those with seniority, are given preference, however, and sub-groups may be small.

"Retreating" workers may have to jump down several levels before they can be placed in new jobs. Some on the lower rungs of the ladder may displace no one and end up without a job at all.

Thus, horror stories abound of former doctors working as clerks, chemists delivering mail, executives acting as secretaries to civil servants of lower rank than the one they used to hold. Since they keep their old salaries for two years, many hang on to the lowly positions, hoping a higher federal job will open up or that they will find something in the private sector.

In some cases entire departments have been downgraded because the administration has

lowered their priority. All employees from top to bottom in the Power Rate Commission of the Department of Energy have dropped down the scale.

Not surprisingly, the Rifs have set off a furor. Published tales of individual hardships have vied for attention with stories of entire agency departments wiped off Federal lists. Enforcement agencies, such as the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, have drastically cut down inspections. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) slashed the number of tax collectors, but later restored them after the story appeared in the press.

A legion of critics, largely Democrats, agitated at the devastation of many of their programmes, say the Rif process is inefficient and costly.

The Office of Management and Budget claimed in its original presentation of its job reduction plans to Congress that the proposed elimination of 43,000 jobs would save \$30 million in fiscal 1981 and

\$1.3 billion in fiscal 1982.

The GAO found, however, that many expenses had not been considered in the office's estimates. Severance pay has cost the Federal government about \$64.2 million in fiscal 1981 and 1982 and unemployment has cost about \$15.5 million. The departing employees took about \$15 million in annual leave payments which were owed them, about \$35 million in early retirement funds and about \$147.8 million was lost from the federal employees' retirement fund.

The cost of running the Rif was estimated at \$500,000 for the Department of Energy alone. The costs of hearing appeals and grievances, training new employees, the loss of productivity, moving workers to new locations and paying high salaries for low-level jobs for two years could not be calculated. The agency concluded that long-range savings could not be guaranteed.

— Financial Times news feature

Drug education for teenagers

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

OTTAWA — Canada is planning a drug education campaign to discourage teenagers from trying marijuana as a way of gaining social acceptance.

The message—"Don't take it up, most of your friends haven't"—will be aimed primarily at youngsters watching evening television shows but will also be circulated in magazines, and through leaflets put in monthly cheques from the state family allowance authorities.

A health department spokesman, citing findings from the latest poll on the subject, said: "Only one in four teenagers has tried it. But the majority of all those interviewed believed smoking marijuana would make them feel accepted, part of the group."

"Social pressures are very important among teenagers. Our advertisements will be what we call positive attitude reinforcement—encouraging kids to follow their feelings and make the

right choice on their own."

Possession of cannabis is illegal in Canada and offenders can face fines of up to \$800, six-month jail terms or both. But the courts usually end up handing out fines of less than \$125.

The spokesman said this was an important age group to concentrate on because studies had shown that people tended to give up regular marijuana smoking once their teenage days were over.

Health officials also point to the major risks that a regular marijuana smoker could face—the sort of breathing problems that heavy cigarette smokers can have and the kind of troubles that drunken drivers face when stopped by the police.

Statistics show that smoking of cannabis in Canada is more widespread than most outsiders might expect. Justice officials said that according to the latest surveys, one in 10 adults had smoked some at least once a year.

That figure totalled two million people, and judging by the conviction statistics, police do not

consider catching "pot smokers" a top priority.

The latest crime figures showed that about 32,000 people were convicted annually of possessing cannabis. Their fines were often small and only four per cent of that total ended up in jail, mostly for less than a month.

Officials, arguing that prevention is always better than cure, have now plotted out the media campaign which awaits the final approval of Health Minister Monique Bégin before its likely launch in March.

"The project has not been finally approved. She had not definitely agreed to it but I do not think that she is going to say no," a spokesman for the minister said.

Then the advertisements, their exact contents kept under wraps until the campaign is launched, will try to reach into young minds across Canada and convince them, without any scare tactics about ending up behind bars, that they will achieve nothing by trying to ape classmates who use marijuana.

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God help Africa

IT IS funny how many Americans, especially in government and Congress, are led to believe that Israel is the "only democracy" in the Middle East, unless of course they look upon Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko as the only guardian of African human rights.

These same people could easily find an explanation for Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's current visit to Zaire. Israel needs ties with Africa, and President Mobutu needs all the help he can get from the free world (meaning of course Israel, South Africa, or for that matter the United States) to protect his country's mineral reserves against Angola and Zambia, they would tell you.

How convincing and articulate. The butcher of Beirut's visit to Honduras the

other week also must have aimed at spreading the merits of Israeli democracy to that dictatorship.

Let us face it, Israel does not sell arms to suppressive regimes in Africa and Latin America as well as Khomeini's Iran only to finance its wars against the Arabs. It quite often does so to save its American advocates the embarrassment of overtly supplying these regimes with arms and military assistance against the wishes and interests of the international community.

Judging by what President Mobutu told Israel Television on Tuesday, Gen. Sharon's visit to Zaire may well be successful. If that happens to be the case, God help Africa. And so much for Israeli democracy.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: America must take more responsibility for peace

Israel's arbitrary measures against Al Najah University in Nablus, its campaign to establish more settlements on Arab lands and the continuing Israeli confiscation of Arab territory has put more pressure on the American administration.

It is imperative that Washington should now put an end to these aggressive policies perpetrated by Israel against the occupied Arab lands. This need is particularly urgent because the Israeli plans are designed to abort any peace efforts in the area. The American administration should realise that it cannot remain impassive with regard to the situation, especially now that the Arabs have voiced a readiness to throw their weight behind the peace moves.

It is well-known that American aid gives Israel its backbone and enables the Israelis to

continue their settlement policies on Arab territory. Unless Washington takes appropriate measures to stop the settlement programme, it will assume the role of one who tries to lay the basis for peace with one hand, while impeding that effort with the other. This, in our view, is more dangerous to American peace efforts than any other threat. This attitude will inevitably harm American credibility while actively encouraging Israel to pursue its settlement policies.

The Arabs are not the only party which is responsible for making peace efforts succeed. The Americans have a major share in the process and thus must shoulder their share of the responsibility. This can only be done by creating a suitable climate for the implementation of the peace initiative, as well as formulating those proposals in the first place.

Al Dustour: Israel settlements must be stopped

Over the past 15 years, our kinsmen in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip have been suffering under the Israeli occupation. Yet they continue to maintain steadfastness in the face of intimidation and repressive measures. Israel's recent escalation of its harsh and cruel practices in dealing with its Arab residents has drawn further courageous stands from Arabs determined to save their land from the enemy.

Recent reports about the closure of Al Najah University in Nablus and the suspending of five teachers, at Hebron Polytechnic illustrates Israel's determination to implement its settlement policy. Likewise the detention of Arab residents, coupled with Israel's measures aimed at paralysing the Arab economy shows that Israel's attack on the Arabs is a comprehensive one. Israel real-

ises only too well that time is on its side as long as it pursues its policy of establishing settlements on confiscated Arab territory. Therefore Israel can only ensure its success in this policy by foiling all Arab efforts to dislodge it from the territory. It now occupies.

Those who object to genuine Arab moves to save Arab land and stop Israel's ambitious designs are unaware of the facts and do not realise the extent of our kinsmen's sufferings under the Israeli yoke. Israel, for its part, is keen on maintaining this ignorance especially among certain Arab parties, as this significantly helps its cause.

We in Jordan are well aware of the sufferings of our kinsmen in the occupied territories and therefore appeal to all Arab countries to work towards saving the Arab land before it is too late.

RED & BLACK

The entertainment business

By Jawad Ahmad

Certain movies are grossing hundreds of millions of whatever currency. They receive acclaim and popularity envied by the most popular leaders. It seems that the entertainment business is at a boom of all times. And this happens when most other industries suffer badly. Is this a coincidence? Or is there a plausible explanation?

The roaring twenties and the depression thirties are called the golden era of the cinema. In those days, Hollywood stars were treated by the public as demi-gods. The fabrication of stars through the methods of Professor Higgins was a very lucrative business.

In those days, movie-going was considered a part of the "release" mechanism. People who were obsessed with daily problems and suffered from economic misery found in the world of make-believe a source of relief and solace.

In comparison, the 1975-and-on period stands very tall. Films are making hundreds of millions. Gone With the Wind was made in 1939 and then the highest money maker. Its total earnings since 1939 however, do not match the first three months earnings from a film like E.T. (The Extra Terrestrial).

A blockbuster like Star Wars has grossed an amount equal to

three-hundred films for its producers. This is also an amount almost double the total earnings of all John Wayne films.

The films which now "make it" are basically of three types. First there are the ones related to space. Second, there are horror films and third, certain human or social films particularly those related to family problems. The space films are the highest earners such as Star Wars, E.T., Close Encounter of the Third Kind etc.

The horror films are the second highest earners. Of these I remember The Godfather, Jaws, etc. The social films usually get praise of critics but

gross less money. Examples like Cramer vs Cramer, An Unmarried Woman, and the Goodbye Girl help illustrate the point.

The dynamism of the cinema is so high with success. Producers and directors jump to exploit anything that could be of interest to the public. When man reached the moon, space movies addressed themselves to this unlimited topic. Even the toy industry has boomed and made full use of the imagination and ideas of film makers.

In the thirties, King Kong, Dracula and Frankenstein sent shivers down the spines of the spectators. Now, horror is pro-

vided by popular themes such as the Mafia, urban gangs and "monsters" from nature such as sharks.

Man feels lonely and scared amongst the technological advances and the forces of hidden evils which he can neither comprehend nor control. With economic crises, unemployment, fear over how to get livelihood basics, massacres, atomic fallout and political uncertainties, man's fears are compounded. Part of the release mechanism is to see some of his fears embodied in front of him. This is what the cinema is doing, and that is the main source of its fantastic profits.

A time for courage in the Middle East

By Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford

The following article appeared in the February issue of the Reader's Digest. It is by former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, and is entitled A Time for Courage in the Middle East. In introductory remarks, the Reader's Digest said: "In the wake of the war in Lebanon, two former presidents join to urge Arab, Israeli and American to seize the moment and resume the arduous diplomacy that alone can lead to lasting peace."

The latest storm of war in the Middle East has subsided, and now more than ever is the time for courage. For the Arabs, it is the courage to step forward and negotiate for a Palestinian homeland with an Israel they recognise as a fellow nation.

For Israel, it is the courage to step back, withdraw from occupied territory as prescribed in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and show a willingness to negotiate a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem with her Arab neighbours.

For the United States, it is the courage to commit every political resource to the awesome, intricate and at times frustrating challenge of bringing Arab and Israeli to the realisation that peace and security can come about only through reconciliation and relations built on trust.

Neither the smoke of war nor the fiery clouds of rhetoric born of deep-seated historical animosities can obscure two realities:

Israel is, and as an outcast, she has a right to exist and to co-exist in security and peace in the world community.

The Palestinian people are. There are four million of them scattered throughout the Middle East and other regions. They cry out for their own home, in which their legitimate rights may be exercised.

These two realities are at once the problem and the solution. And although that problem has manifested itself to the world through bloody conflicts and acts of terrorism, there is a considerable diplomatic foundation upon which a peaceful solution may yet be built.

The cornerstone of that foundation is, of course, U.N. Resolution 242, which stipulates withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, an end to all claims of belligerence, and an acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and right on every state in the area to live in peace.

The Sinai agreements, worked out after the 1973 war to disengage Egyptian and Israeli forces, created beneficial momentum toward further negotiation. And finally, the difficult and delicate work that resulted in the Camp David agreements brought about Israel's complete withdrawal from the Sinai and committed Egypt and Israel to reach "a just, comprehensive and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict" within Resolution 242.

Further, there was a recognition, reflected in the language of the Camp David agreements, that a durable peace could come about only with the participation of all the affected parties: Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian

people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

That these diplomatic efforts could bear fruit, even under the most difficult circumstances, was made evident when, last April 25, Israel levelled the last of its settlements and withdrew from the Sinai.

Upon this considerable foundation, new diplomatic structures must be built. President Reagan's peace plan offers a framework, pledging U.S. support for self-government for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in association with Jordan. The Reagan plan also reaffirms that the United States does not support either an independent Palestinian state or one dominated by Israel. It calls on Israel to establish no further settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza.

While ostensibly adopting positions far removed from the Reagan plan, the Arab League, at a summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, last September, nonetheless embraced U.N. Resolution 242 and implied recognition of Israel's right to exist.

There seemed to be a clearer signal that moderate Arab voices are coming to the fore, ready to talk substantively rather than to fight. On the threshold of such an historic opportunity, let us examine the dynamics of this unique situation for the Arabs, for Israel and for the United States.

The Arabs -- the need for a moderate voice. As a result of the recent war in Lebanon, Arab radicals who entertained grandiose illusions of Kremlin support have been discredited, and the relative Soviet impotence in the region is now more apparent. Arabs who want peace have an opportunity as never before to assume leadership in seeking a sensible negotiated solution to the Palestinian-Israeli impasse.

Make no mistake, the Lebanon conflict was a tragedy -- the awful kind of bloodshed that will fill the vacuum when practical and persistent diplomacy ceases. We cannot condone what certainly appears to be an inclination on the part of the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin toward a military rather than a diplomatic solution to Israel's problems. But it would be foolish to deny that, when Israel surveyed the ominous horizon, she saw terrorist threats and attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organisation rather than solid efforts by Arab moderates to seek diplomatic solutions.

Indeed, the need for credible voices articulating Arab -- and more precisely Palestinian -- concerns cannot be overstressed. There can be little doubt that the PLO is the political entity recognized in the Arab World as

speaking for the Palestinians. But the world is rightly confused about who will negotiate other Arab-Israeli differences. As long as this question goes unanswered, Arab views will unfortunately not receive a serious hearing. This also means that Israel is highly unlikely to deal with the Palestine question through diplomacy.

This is unfortunate because there has clearly been a move among Arab governments, and even within the PLO, away from the hard Arab line of 1967 that said in effect: "We will not recognise Israel, negotiate with her or live in peace with her." Both of us have heard privately from Arab leaders that they are prepared to live in peace with Israel. In public, however, these expressions have not been forthcoming for fear of breaching Arab "solidarity."

There is, it would seem, one figure who could now have a profound effect: King Hussein of Jordan. Some Arab leaders, including the PLO's Yasser Arafat, appear to respect him as a spokesman. With their public or private backing, and with Palestinian participation, perhaps within the Jordanian delegation, Hussein could make the dramatic gesture that would put the Begin government under immense pressure to reciprocate. As one of Israel's neighbours with important differences to resolve, Hussein is the logical leader to commence substantive negotiations.

Certainly he would have political constraints on him, from both Arab and Palestinian leaders. Other Arab moderates -- at least initially -- might not be able to make any public endorsement of his efforts toward Israel. But with the prospect of Palestinian representatives also participating in discussions with Israel, there are some encouraging indications that King Hussein is prepared to assume this burden.

Israel -- a boldness for peace. A few months ago Prime Minister Begin was able to address the Israeli Knesset and assure it that, for the first time in his nation's history, all her frontiers were secure. Israel, through her treaty with Egypt and through the sheer force of arms, stands astride the Middle East. What's more there is no question but that her relationship with the United States is absolutely secure.

Israel's foray into Lebanon. However, has caused deep dismay among many Americans who have so heartily supported Israel through trial and trouble. Fears have been raised, notably within segments of the Jewish community, that in regard to the Palestinians, the Begin government is departing from principles thought to be at the heart of historical Jewish experience -- particularly an understanding of what it means to be a people deprived of basic freedoms and without a home.

Now is the time for Israel to match the boldness of her military forays with the boldness of her desire for peaceful negotiation and her commitment to human rights. For nothing can change the

ephemeral quality of Israel's security if it rests merely on the strength of arms rather than on good will and concerted efforts to live in comity with her neighbours. She is a nation of some 3 million people surrounded by 100 million adversaries or potential adversaries. Deeply felt animosity toward her has been fomented by an unfortunate tradition -- on both sides -- to resort to force.

When that animosity and fear have burst into war, Israel's very survival has depended on the United States' living up to its commitments to her. Now lasting peace depends upon Israel's living up to the commitments made in the Camp David agreements. Chief of those commitments was that Israel would seek peace with each of her neighbours, who would negotiate with her on a reciprocal basis -- that is, under the principles of U.N. Resolution 242.

There were further pledges at Camp David. All parties, including Israel, agreed to work "for the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects." Camp David stipulates that during an interim period -- not to exceed five years -- the Israeli military government and its civilian administration in the West Bank and Gaza would be replaced by a self-governing authority freely elected by the inhabitants of those areas. During this interim period, some Israeli forces would remain in specified locations to ensure Israel's security. Meanwhile, the permanent status of the occupied territories would be negotiated by Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians who live in the West Bank and Gaza. The United States would participate during certain portions of the talks.

Our painful conclusion from events thus far is that the Begin government is not living up to those commitments. It has shown little inclination to grant real autonomy to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza areas. It has continued to confiscate properties in occupied territories and to build settlements as if to create a de facto Israeli ascendancy there. It has publicly repudiated the Reagan peace plan, which calls for a freeze on Israeli settlements. This caused both of us deep disappointment and a sense of grave concern that is shared by many other stalwart supporters of Israel.

It is incumbent upon the Begin government to realize that, however it may define its intentions in the West Bank and Gaza, however it may seek to rationalize its actions there, the evidence is convincing to the Arab World and beyond that the Israeli leaders have simply chosen to seize these lands and hold them by force. This policy is the major obstacle to any moderate Arab initiatives for a peaceful resolution on differences. Israel must halt its settlements policy -- a move that alone might break the diplomatic logjam.

The United States -- an historic

opportunity. The Begin government seems satisfied with the status quo. As it sees the manner, the benefits of any negotiation will flow not to Israel but to the Arabs. Arabs, especially those who reject any peaceful settlement, can point to this status quo as evidence that a reasonable approach to Israel is useless.

The United States, in the interest of world peace, must not allow such a situation to continue. America's abiding stake in Israel's security is apparent. Now the growing American understanding and sympathy for the just rights of the Palestinians and our regard for strong and stable relations with the Arab World must be forcefully demonstrated. Our status as a great and good power is at stake.

American hopes and intentions in the Middle East -- made manifest at Camp David -- have been freshly declared through the Reagan peace plan. But now the Arabs are waiting to see if Washington means business. Is the United States ready, they ask, to convert words into action? Both of us have been engaged in negotiations on withdrawal from the Sinai and on the Camp David agreements. Neither of us is under any illusion about how difficult the American role as both a catalyst and mediator will be. It will require every skill of diplomacy and more. It will be tiring, bewildering, and even politically dangerous at times.

There will be times when only personal diplomacy and the full authority of the presidency will do; when it will be necessary to physically confront each party in the negotiations and help each of them to overcome timidity, suspicion, anger.

But it is vital that the negotiating process continue -- however slowly at times -- toward the goals of peaceful community in the Middle East. Every avenue must be pursued, every reasonable alternative explored. If it is not initially possible to bring all parties to the table, we must be ready with alternatives. Perhaps, for instance, Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab nations would wish to stay in the background at first -- giving only tacit support for Jordanians, and to mayors or other Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and Gaza who are carrying out the preliminary discussions with Israel. Perhaps because of the stigma attached to the term "Camp David" by some Arab leaders, diplomatic work within that still-binding agreement and under the aegis of U.N. Resolution 242 should be carried on under other terminology.

The diplomatic permutations are endless. The ultimate goal is worth whatever it takes. The world waits, much of it with an air of cynicism. But if, fostered by our efforts, Arab and Israeli have the courage to come together now to snatch peace from the caldron that has been the Middle East, it will be one of the shining moments of history.

Is Libya's 'third theory' working?

By Phil Davison
Review

TRIPOLI, Libya -- Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi popped into a central Tripoli cinema recently to listen to a heated debate by local people on housing. He went up to the balcony to sit, hatless and huddled in his army overcoat, among the audience. Security men were not far away.

The meeting was one of Tripoli's seven "people's congresses," the grassroots forums in which local people's ideas are supposed to be aired before being passed upwards to higher congresses and eventually rejected or put into effect. There are 350 such congresses in Libya, each representing a district. They are incorporated in the so-called "third universal theory," which the Libyan leader sees as an alternative to capitalism and communism.

Although Colonel Qadhafi's visit to the congress was clearly timed to coincide with the presence of foreign journalists, the debate among local citizens, including veiled women, was obviously spontaneous and included criticism of the government's housing policy during the colonel's presence.

When he arrived, the 400 or so people present turned and chanted "long live the September 1 revolution" until the colonel waved the order for the congress to continue. After an hour, he

walked out, to further chants, and drove off alone in his own car, followed by several carloads of security men and aides. More than 13 years after he and other young army officers overthrew King Idris in a bloodless coup, Colonel Qadhafi appears to enjoy considerable popularity and relative stability at home despite his position of isolation in the world.

Western diplomats in Tripoli said most older Libyans credit the colonel with giving them a share of the nation's vast oil wealth -- by way of a higher standard of living while the younger generation respects him for his fierce Arab nationalism. About half Libya's population is under the age of 15 and therefore grew up under Colonel Qadhafi's regime.

Libya was an Italian colony from 1911 to 1942, when it became independent. According to Western statistics, it was among the poorest countries in the world in the 1950s, exporting only sparse grass and scrap metals. But the first commercial production of oil in 1961 changed its destiny.

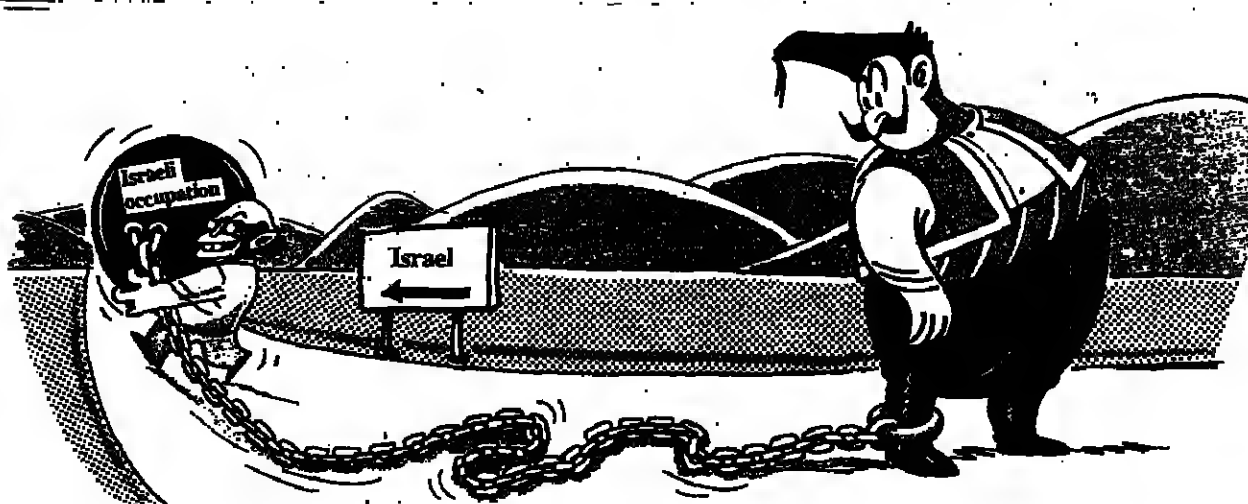
Under the monarchy, the oil industry was separated from the rest of the economy and run almost exclusively by foreigners. According to Western historians, corruption thrived and the vast majority of Libyans gained nothing from the oil wealth. After seizing power on Sept. 1, 1969, Colonel Qadhafi closed down foreign military bases and gradually brought the oil industry under majority state control.

Now Libya is among the richest Third World countries. With a population of only 3.5 million, despite its vast size, it is likely to earn some \$15 billion from oil this year, according to Western diplomats. Although much of the oil wealth goes on weapons, with Colonel Qadhafi reported to be arming guerrilla groups throughout the world as well as spending on Libyan defence, it has also vastly improved Libyans' standard of living in recent years.

Tripoli is among the cleanest Third World capitals and its roads and buildings among the most impressive. According to Western press reports, 60 per cent of Libyans were illiterate in 1973, but new schools have now reduced the figure to around 30 per cent. The illiteracy figure for women alone was 90 per cent in 1973.

Western diplomats in Tripoli believe Colonel Qadhafi's charisma and populist policies have given him a strong domestic base despite international mistrust and isolation caused by his aggressive foreign policies and some domestic repression. "He has popularity and stability at home," one Western diplomat said. "His threats would rarely come either from abroad or from any elements in the armed forces critical of the country's isolation."

There have been a number of rumoured coup attempts against the colonel in recent years. The last report appeared in the foreign press in November, but was vehemently denied in Libya.



Withdrawal from Lebanon, the Israeli way

-- Al Ittihad

ACOR starts fund-raising drive for new home

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), one of Jordan's most distinguished archaeological research institutions, celebrates its 15th year of work in the country by launching a major fund-raising drive this month to build itself a permanent home in Amman. The Jordanian cabinet and the prime minister last month approved the donation of a 1.5-dunum plot of land on a hillside facing the University of Jordan hospital for ACOR to build its own premises. Since it started work in Amman in 1968, ACOR has used assorted rented premises which invariably became too crowded as the centre's activities expanded every year.

ACOR Director Dr. David McCreey said in an interview with the Jordan Times earlier this week that the fund-raising drive is being undertaken simultaneously in Jordan and the United States. Two fund-raising committees composed of distinguished individuals have been set up in each country to provide momentum and support. The Jordanian committee is chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The aim of the fund raising effort, which was, in fact, launched here two years ago but has kept a rather low profile until the completion of the land transfer arrangements, is to raise a total of some \$2 million, or about JD 700,000. The ACOR building, complete with furnishings and facilities, will cost around \$1 million, and the other \$1 million will be used to establish an endowment fund that would put ACOR on a sound, self-reliant financial footing for many years to come.

ACOR in Amman and its parent organisation in the United States, the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), have raised about \$500,000 (to date in cash or pledges, and the balance of the required money for the building is expected to be raised this year. Dr. McCreey hopes construction work will get underway this summer, with the facility being available for use in late 1985.

The building will probably be a three-storey structure with a total covered area of at least 1,500 square metres and a garden designed to be used as an outdoor working area in summer months. Its main functions, like the existing rented ACOR building bet-

ween the 5th and 6th circles of Jabal Amman, will be to provide residence facilities for up to 30 permanent and visiting scholars and staff, to house a significantly expanded library of archaeological books, journals and research

several hundred members of the public in Jordan participated in ACOR-sponsored lectures, courses or field trips.

All of this should increase significantly when the new building is ready for use. For one thing, notes

archaeology fellow would spend his or her entire time in Jordan working on emergency excavations that frequently have to be undertaken in a great hurry to salvage sites that are threatened by destruction due to construction

required to excavate and record the many tombs that were revealed. In this manner, the construction work continued with only minimal delays, and Jordanian archaeology was considerably enriched by the knowledge gleaned from this important site.

Another new fellowship has recently been established through ACOR's parent body, ASOR in Philadelphia, by which ASOR will provide free accommodations at its headquarters for a Middle Eastern student of archaeology who needs to spend a year in Philadelphia doing research or writing. This is seen by ASOR as another means of expanding its activities throughout a broader geographical area in the Middle East, on the assumption that some of the Middle Eastern scholars who would take advantage of the fellowship in Philadelphia would come from countries other than Jordan and others where ASOR-affiliated institutions are established in the region.

In terms of areas of interest, ACOR does not focus on any one time period or region in the Middle East, but has tended to pay increasing attention in recent years to both the very oldest and the most recent ends of the area's ancient time scale — the Stone Age and the Islamic period. This, according to Dr. McCreey, is in part due to the traditional concentration of scholars in this area on so-called biblical archaeology of the Bronze, Iron and Roman periods. ACOR and the Department of Antiquities have also encouraged local and visiting scholars to do archaeological surveys throughout the country, in an attempt to document as many as possible of the thousands of archaeological sites that are known to exist in Jordan. The fast pace of modern construction activity throughout the country threatens to wipe away many small sites, and if these could be documented through surface surveys, future generations of scholars will have a more substantial record of ancient cultures to work with.

ACOR already accommodates five annual scholars who spend a year here doing fieldwork and/or writing, and this year a sixth fellowship is being initiated. This is the Shell Fellowship, funded by the Shell Oil Corporation. The Shell Fellow for 1983 will be Richard Zweig, who will study modern mud-brick construction methods in use in the area around

the southeastern coast of the Dead Sea and compare these with mud-brick techniques that were used in the same area during the Bronze Age, some 4,000-5,000 years ago.

Further ACOR expansion plans include the possible purchase or rental of a word processor, a small computer, a microfiche system and a binocular microscope.

"We have been very grateful for the deep interest that the Jordanian and American governments have both taken in our plans for a new building, and we anticipate that when the project is completed we will be able to render many more services to all concerned with the archaeology of Jordan, whether the public at large, the students and faculty of the universities, the Department of Antiquities or the other archaeological institutions in Jordan," Dr. McCreey said.

The Jordanian government contributed the land for the new building, and the United States Agency for International Development (AID) donated \$200,000 towards the cost of the building. The United States National Endowment for the Humanities has also donated \$100,000 in matching funds.

The new building site is located adjacent to an Iron Age tower, and Dr. McCreey plans to waste no time in taking advantage of the fact to provide training in archaeological methods to students in a course he will teach this winter. The tower, called Khirbet Salameh, may include associated ancient structures in the ground nearby, and Dr. McCreey will have his students do some soundings at the site to make sure there are no major archaeological remains buried underneath the site of the new ACOR building. He also hopes that students trained in the basics of archaeological excavating and recording methods in his course this winter will also continue to volunteer to work on emergency rescue digs that take place so often in Jordan.

A series of fund-raising events will take place in Jordan and the United States over the coming year. ACOR accepts both cash grants for the building cost and to set up its endowment fund, as well as donations of equipment and materials to furnish and equip the building according to the specifications that are being finalised by the architects. Dr. McCreey can be contacted at ACOR at 814917.



ACOR's Director David McCreey and Administrator Laura Hess working at Umm Al Bighal

materials, to provide facilities for regular lectures, seminars and meetings, and to provide ample working areas and storage space for the many archaeologists and students who pass through ACOR's hospitable doors every year.

In 1982 alone, for example, eight archaeological excavation and survey projects were carried out in Jordan under ACOR's auspices, and five other projects were assisted by ACOR staff or facilities. Another eight projects are on the calendar for this year. The director and five visiting scholars resident at ACOR have all given courses and/or lecture series, and all the other archaeologists who use ACOR facilities during their working visits to Jordan normally give at least one lecture on their findings. In all, according to Dr. McCreey, who specialises in the study of seeds and other food remains that are excavated from ancient sites, between 300 and 400 archaeologists worked through ACOR during 1982, and

Dr. McCreey, the location of the building near the existing British and West German archaeological institutes and the University of Jordan means closer coordination among these and other institutions should be possible. Dr. McCreey is particularly keen to promote closer ties with the students and faculty of the University of Jordan's archaeology department.

ACOR will try to organise some regional seminars, typically lasting several weeks and involving Arab archaeologists and students from throughout the Middle East. This would help increase the role of ACOR as "ASOR's regional centre in the Arab World," in the words of ASOR President James Sauer, himself a former ACOR director in Amman but now based in Philadelphia.

ACOR also hopes to establish two new annual fellowships that would bring visiting scholars to spend a year in Jordan. One would be a fellowship in Islamic history and archaeology, the other would be to rescue archaeology. The rescue

work.

A good example of how much pressing rescue excavations can take place in an atmosphere of cooperation and goodwill on all sides was the salvage of an Early Bronze Age cemetery that was discovered by chance when bulldozers were working last summer to clear ground for a water reservoir project on the western outskirts of Amman, near the King Hussein Medical Centre.

The Umm al Bighal cemetery, dating from around 4000 years ago, was quickly excavated by a team of archaeologists that included representatives from the Department of Antiquities and ACOR and two of volunteers, Jordanians and foreigners alike. The client for the reservoir, the Jordan Valley Authority, the contractors, George Wimpey International, and the consultants, Boyle Engineering and Stanley Consultants, all quickly recognised the importance of the ancient cemetery and allowed the archaeologists the nearly three weeks that was

Randa Habib's CORNER

A tragedy we could prevent

There is natural death, one might almost say logical death, which follows old age. And there is the horrifying death which takes anonymous pedestrians, innocent drivers and children at play.

This death is one we can refuse to accept, control and avoid. I've talked a lot in this corner about the way some people drive — people who want to prove their virility when they're behind the steering wheel and people who think their squealing brakes are the best way to get noticed.

Jordan Times readers have recently joined in the criticism because the problem has become a tragedy. The price has become higher, as this horrifying death takes away more and more people.

We all firmly believe that the police must be more alert. But how come 15-year-old boys (or should I say children?) are behind the steering wheel in the first place?

The law does not allow this, because driving licences are not issued to people under 18 years of age. Nor does logic.

Who are those parents who allow their child with an indulgent smile, I suppose, to drive a car before the legal age?

How many times have I heard a "proud" father boasting of the driving abilities of his 14-year-old son? Don't we see, more often than not, a father driving his car with his five- or six-year-old son sitting on his lap? We like to instill the love of driving in to our offspring early on.

Let us today point an accusing finger at those parents. All right, our streets are sometimes narrow, but that isn't the main problem. It is also true that our police force is non-existent in the side streets and limits its presence to the main roads where it catches speeding driver in radar traps.

But it is also essential that our children become unable to "borrow" their parents' cars, that they are brought up knowing that a car has never made a boy into a man, that virility is not measured in kilometres, that it is not shameful for a teenager to be driven somewhere by his parents or to use public transport.

Last but not least, our children should be taught that life is beyond price, and that it is too stupid, too revolting, and too painful to lose it without reason.



ACOR course for the public on Jordanian prehistory

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
06:30	Koran
06:50	Children's Programme
07:10	The Muppet Show
07:30	Nans Anderson
07:50	Big Blue Marble
08:10	Local Programme
08:30	News in Arabic
08:50	Arabic Series
09:10	Arabic Film
09:30	News in Arabic
11:00	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
06:00	French Programme
07:00	News in French
07:30	News in Hebrew
08:30	Private Benjamin
09:10	Eight is Enough
10:00	Movie of the Week: Interservice Project
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & partly on 95.00 KHz SW	
07:10	Morning Show
07:30	News Summary
08:05	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:05	News Summary
14:00	Pop Session
14:10	News Bulletin
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals: Old Favorites
17:00	Special Feature: Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Great Books of Islam, Melody Time
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Feeling Show
21:30	News Summary
22:00	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines, Sign Off
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record
06:45	Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00	World News 24 Hours News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
FILM	
* The Conversation, starring Gene Hackman, at the American Cultural Centre Thursday at 7:00 p.m.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Lweibeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)	Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)	Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh	71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh	75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)	Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational)	meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.
CULTURAL CENTRES	
American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	36777
Hays Arts Centre	663195
Hussein Youth City	667181
Y.W.C.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92201-6, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
06:45	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Cairo (RU)
08:55	Aqaba (RU)
09:00	Amman (RU)
09:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:30	Jeddah (RU)
09:40	Ohahrn (RU)
09:45	Kuwait (RU)
09:50	Dhahran (TS)
10:15	Beirut (RU)
10:35	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:40	Kuwait (SR)
10:50	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
12:35	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Lamaka (RU)
16:45	Athens (RU)
16:55	Aqaba (RU)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RU)
17:30	London (RU)
18:05	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:20	Athens (GF)
18:30	Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (AI)
18:35	Cairo (RU)
19:30	Rome (RU)
20:15	Tripoli (LNI)
20:40	Beirut (MEA)
22:30	Baghdad (RU)
06:45	Baghdad (RU)
07:10	Baghdad (BA)
DEPARTURES	
04:30	Istanbul, Belgrade (JAT)
04:45	Cairo (RU)
06:15	Damascus (RU)
06:15	Oman, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Aqaba (RU)
07:05	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Beirut (MEA)
10:30	Rome (RU)
10:45	Athens (RU)
10:50	Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RU)
11:30	Tripoli, Madrid (RU)
11:30	Athens (GF)
11:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:30	Paris, London (RU)
12:15	Lamaka (RU)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	143, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	66111
Fire headquarters	22040-3
Police rescue	192, 2111, 37777
Police headquarters	30141
Traffic police	36301-2
Electric Power Co.	56301-1
Municipal water service	71125-8
HOSPITALS	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Khalel Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Palatine, Shmeisani	36140
Shmeisani Hospital	669131-3
University Hospital	845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Musharraf Hospital	667274
The Islamic, Abdali	667292
Al-Hil, Abdali	664164
Italian, Al-Mahajreen	77013-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN	
Dr. Ali Al Zimili	94121
MARKET PRICES	
Upper-lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple (African)	220/180
Apple (American)	300/450
Apple (Domestic)	240/200
Apple (Golden)	240/200
Apple (Turkish)	250/200
Apple (French)	350/300
Apple (Slovak)	240/200
Banana	260/200
Banana (Mukammari)	225/180
Beans	430/380
Beans (Broad)	750/700
Beans (green)	600/700
Bonani	200/180
Cabbage	70/50
Carrot	200/160
Cauliflower (white)	180/150
Chestnuts	500/500
Coconut	300/250
Cucumber (large)	500/400
Eggplant (large)	230/200
Garlic	300/400
Grapefruit	130/100
Lemon (local)	100/120
Marrow (large)	200/180
Marrow (small)	270/220
Olives	300/250
Onion (dry)	120/90
Onion (green)	280/240
Oranges	250/200
Oranges (Mandarin)	200/160
Oranges (shumoni)	200/160
Onion (green)	150/100
Pepper (Sweet)	300/250
Pepper (Hot Green)	500/400
Potatoes	170/140
Radish	70/50
Spinach	100/70
Tomatoes	200/150
Turnip	180/150

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
10:00	Koran
10:30	Children's Programme
11:00	Today (1:30) Market
11:30	Religious Programme
12:00	The Muppet Show
12:30	The World We Live In
14:00	Soccer
15:00	Emergency
15:30	Science and Life
16:00	Western Theatre
17:00	Feature Film
19:30	Religious Programme
20:00	News in Arabic

08:30	Athens, Berlin, Helsinki (RU)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RU)
12:10	Cairo (EA)
12:15	Geneva, Frankfurt (RU)
12:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RU)
14:00	Cairo (RU)
14:15	Moscow (SU)
15:00	Aqaba (RU)
16:30	Dar-e-salam (KAC)
16:30	Kuwait (BA)
16:50	Madina, Jeddah (SV)
18:10	Cairo (EA)
18:30	Baghdad (RU)
19:00	Kuwait (RU)
19:15	Ohahrn (RU)
19:40	Bahrain, Doha (RU)
19:50	Abu Dhabi (RU)
20:00	Cairo (RU)
20:15	Baghdad (RU)
20:30	Oubai, Karachi (RU)
22:15	Abu Dhabi (SR)
02:10	Cairo (EA)

20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Local Variety Programme
22:00	Arabic Series
23:00	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
06:00	French Programme
07:00	News in French
07:30	News in Hebrew
08:30	Second Out
09:10	100 Great Paintings
10:00	News in English
10:15	The Name of the Game
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & partly on 95.00 KHz SW	
07:00	Morning Show
07:30	News Summary
10:00	Morning Show
11:00	Listeners' Choice
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Country Style

06:45	Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00	World News 24 Hours News
07:30	English Baroque Music
07:45	The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk
08:00	Programme Canceled 08:30
08:30	World News 24 Hours News
09:00	News Summary 09:30
09:45	Merchant Navy Programme 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections
10:15	Voices to Remember 10:30
10:30	The Midweek Cockles 11:00 World
11:00	News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15
11:30	The World Today 11:30 Financial News
11:40	Look Ahead 11:45 Big Band
12:00	World News 22:00 Let's All Go To
12:30	Music 12:30 Network U.K.
12:45	Music 12:4

SPORTS

Masters begins in New York

Clerc overpowers Wilander

NEW YORK (R) — Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina won the last six games of the third set to defeat Mats Wilander of Sweden, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, in the opening match of the \$400,000 Grand Prix Masters Tennis Championships here Tuesday night.

Attacking throughout the final two sets, the 24-year-old Clerc overpowered the 18-year-old Wilander with his powerful, topspin groundstrokes and crisp volleying.

The victory earned Clerc a match against John McEnroe in the quarter-finals of the knockout competition on Thursday. Twelve players are taking part in the event, climax of last year's 80-tournament Grand Prix circuit.

McEnroe, who won the Masters in 1979, drew a first-round bye along with the other top three seeds, Jimmy Connors, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

Clerc, who had won only one of five matches in two previous Masters events, squandered a 3-1 lead in the opening set when he elected

to try to outduel Wilander from the baseline.

Wilander pulled back to 4-4 only to drop his service but then Clerc, serving for the set, did the same.

Wilander, winner of four tournaments last year including the French Open, then held service to love and broke Clerc again for the set.

In the second set, the Swede pulled back from 1-5 to 3-5 but then the Argentine held his serve to square the match.

Wilander held serve to love in the opening game of the final set but then Clerc, ranked sixth internationally, unleashed an assault of lethal groundstrokes, passing Wilander often and hitting several winners at the net to take the last six games.

Andres Gomez of Ecuador also advanced to the quarter-finals in his first Masters when he recovered to beat Jose Higuera of Spain, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4. He will meet second-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina on Thursday.

Clerc, who had won only one of five matches in two previous Masters events, squandered a 3-1 lead in the opening set when he elected

Gomez attacked the net in the first set only to fall victim to Higuera's passing shots. But then he mastered his powerful left-handed service and scored well at the net in the final two sets.

The first round concludes Wednesday night when Vitas Gerulaitis, who came within a point of beating Lendl in last year's final, meets Yannick Noah of France and Steve Denton plays South African-born Johan Kriek, now a U.S. citizen.

On Friday Lendl, seeded third behind Connors and Vilas, meets the winner of the Gerulaitis-Noah match, while Connors plays the Denton-Kriek victor in the quarter-finals.

The semi-finals will be played on Saturday and the final on Sunday, with the winner receiving \$100,000.

This year's Masters, expanded from eight to 12 players, is the first on a knock-out basis. Previously, there were two round-robin groups of four, with the top two in each contesting the semi-finals.

The troublesome double standard

By Dave Kindred

WASHINGTON — His 7-footer hadn't done well in class because his 7-footer never went to class. So the old coach, Peck Hickman, called the big guy into his office. The coach said, "Joe, you have to go to class. This is a college. We're here to teach you ideals, principles and values for the rest of your life. This isn't just a basketball camp. 'Joe, you have to decide what you want out of life.'"

Joe nodded once, twice. The coach thought the player might be nodding off to sleep.

"Joe," he said sharply, "what do you want out of life?"

"Uh, coach, I always did want a motorcycle."

Hickman didn't tell the story with his hand on a Bible, but the parable touches truth. The truth is that some college athletes are wasbouts, just as some newspaper reporters are, and no amount of counsel will convince them there is more to life than a motorcycle.

They are exceptions, however. The truth also is that most college athletes learn lessons they'll never forget. A guess: If there's one Joe out there, there are a hundred other men and women learning the good stuff you pick up working at any discipline, whether it's basketball or ballet or music or football.

You may not believe that. The National Collegiate Athletic Association schools themselves may cause you to wonder if they are full of Joes. Last week, they passed two academic rules, the thrust of which is (they say) to make certain that schools accept qualified students and then move them toward a degree. "We've raped a generation of black kids," Joe Paterno said, arguing for stricter academic standards.

Well, everybody likes apple pie and everybody's against rape. But the schools do themselves a disservice by creating standards for athletes that do not exist for, say, actors in the theatrical arts department. You need no 2.0 high school grade average to saw away at Beethoven in your university's orchestra.

There's snobbery at work here. If the university is made better by a violin prodigy (and it is, because

the place's job is to turn potential into excellence), it is made better, also, by a 7-foot basketball player of grace and skill. They both do beautiful work; the 7-footer just gets sweated.

But beginning in 1986, athletes to be eligible as freshmen must have a 2.0 high school average in such subjects as English and math, along with a total of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or a 15 on the American College Testing exam.

Once in college, the athlete must advance toward a degree, not just stay eligible by passing an assortment of courses. How "advance" will be defined is anybody's guess.

Objection to the 2.0/700 rule came from leaders of predominantly black schools, who see it as racially and culturally discriminatory. They say black athletes will suffer the most.

"The most ridiculous thing I've heard," said John Thompson, Georgetown's basketball coach, "is that the rule will 'put sports in perspective.' This rule won't prevent any cheating or corruption. It's just discriminatory. If Coogers passed a rule like this, it would be unconstitutional."

"How can you have kids from participating because of standardized tests when they haven't had standardized opportunities? I understand the so-called intent of the rule. Well, the intent of the cotton gin wasn't to keep blacks in slavery, but it certainly did."

Columnist Carl Rowan has complained of colleges that exploit athletes and abandon them without education. "But I know," Rowan writes, "that the exploitation, the cruelty, did not begin on the college gridiron or the high school basketball court. The path to a life of functional illiteracy generally begins near birth for kids ill-cared for by parents, abused by relatives and neighbors, barely tolerated by teachers."

"Only a fortunate gift of physical skills gains these youngsters the attention of a coach who prevents them from becoming a school 'pushout' or 'dropout' statistic."

But without some such rule, you ask, how can we ever make certain that college athletics is academ-

ically pure?

We can't. And there's no need to.

Understand first that universities are hypocrites about athletics and education. They want us to believe big-time athletics is part of the educational process, and it is (although not in the fashion they'd have us accept). But they treat it more often as entertainment. So athletic programs answer to two masters, and these masters, by their natures, are at odds.

Universities should quit apologizing for athletics. Quit this nonsense about raising academic standards. Nobody believes it. Admit that football and basketball teams are entertainment first, education second.

Admit too that there is more than wryness in the words of an Oklahoma president who said he hoped to produce a school the football team could be proud of.

Nothing wrong with that. Nothing wrong with the hot pursuit of excellence, which is what universities are all about. Nothing wrong with winning to keep the alumni so happy they kick in money to build chemistry labs.

Nothing wrong, for that matter, with a kid's thinking he wants to be a pro football player. He probably won't make it, but he will have learned about dreaming and working to make the dream real.

Who knows how many political science majors wanted to be U.S. senators and wound up GS-12s but none the worse for wear? Admit it's show-biz first, then the books. If a kid has a 1.0/500 score but can play defensive tackle, let him play—right now. Then find a way to reach his mind.

That's what schools are for. Schools are there to answer our needs in whatever way they can. If football is the way, so be it.

And for every coach who exploits a player, there are a dozen who will say, "You're a gamble, a 1.0/500. But there is a way. We can give you tutors. You just have to remember that football doesn't last forever."

"You have to be something besides a jock. And if you'll try, so will we."

Nothing wrong with that.

Washington Post

IOC sets up group to discuss professionals in Olympic soccer

LOS ANGELES (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) will set up a joint working group with soccer officials to discuss a proposal to allow professionals to play in the soccer tournament of the Olympic Games here next year.

The IOC executive board, which opened a four-day meeting here Tuesday, has named four members to the working group which will discuss eligibility rules for players, IOC Director Monique Berlioux told a news conference.

She said the first meeting of the group, which would include four representatives of the International Football Federation (FI-

FA), would be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Feb. 14.

There are also proposals to allow highly-paid tennis stars to compete in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and Mrs. Berlioux said a working group would be set up if necessary to discuss the issue.

The IOC is keen to broaden the scope of the Olympic soccer tournament and FIFA has drawn up proposals to allow professionals to take part in the games so long as they have not played in the World Cup and have no commitments to endorse sportswear products.

Eastern European countries had been expected to oppose the FIFA proposals and Mrs. Berlioux confirmed there was concern among some board members over the introduction of professional players into the tournament.

The IOC executive board also plans to meet the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) in Helsinki in August during the World Athletics Championships. The track and field body has already redrafted rules to allow athletes to earn money from the sport through advertising and endorsements.

Standards were also announced here Tuesday for track and field events at the Los Angeles games, but the highlight of the day was the return at a special ceremony of two gold medals confiscated 70 years ago from American athlete Jim Thorpe.

Thorpe was hailed as the great-

est athlete of his time after he won the decathlon and pentathlon titles at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm. But U.S. sports authorities later stripped him of his titles because he had played professional baseball.

Thorpe died in poverty in 1953. The medals were handed over to his family by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Mrs. Berlioux said the site of shooting events at the Los Angeles games had still not been decided. The organizing committee has been unable to find a suitable venue in the Los Angeles area and is keen to stage the events in Las Vegas.

She said the National Olympic Committee of Upper Volta had been reinstated to the world body after being suspended last year because of alleged government interference.

But the question of El Salvador, which was suspended last month because of the existence of two rival National Olympic Committees, would not be dealt with until the full IOC session in New Delhi in March, she added.

The executive board also met representatives of the China-Taipei National Olympic Committee, representing Taiwan, to discuss their choice of an anthem.

Peking has objected to the anthem chosen by Taiwan and the IOC has asked it to find an alternative, preferably the Olympic anthem.

British boxer Bruno scores 11th successive win inside distance

LONDON (R) — Promising British heavyweight Frank Bruno scored his 11th straight win inside the distance when he beat fellow countryman Stewart Lithgo after four rounds of their scheduled eight-round bout here Tuesday.

The fight served as a prelude for Bruno who returns next month for a 10-round clash against former European Champion Alfredo Evangelista of Spain, who survived seven rounds against U.S. World Champion Larry Holmes in 1978.

Lithgo, a former steeplechase jockey, conceded 22 pounds in weight to Bruno but carried the fight courageously to his more fancied opponent, whose previous longest fight ended in the fourth round against Ron Gibbs of the U.S. last May.

But Lithgo took heavy punishment and was retired by his corner as he sat on his stool with a badly cut left eye after the fourth round, a decision which displeased the beaten boxer.

British middleweight Mark Kaylor outpointed veteran American Henry Walker over 10 unmemorable rounds, winning the verdict of referee Roland Dakin by the maximum 100-95 margin.

England to meet N. Zealand in crucial cricket series match

SYDNEY (R) — The England cricketers have another chance to salvage some self respect from a dispiriting Australian tour when they meet New Zealand in a crucial one-day match in the triangular World Cup Series here Thursday.

Defeat by the New Zealanders would almost certainly mean that England will not make the three-match final following New Zealand's 47-run defeat of Australia Tuesday.

After four games Australia beat the table with six points, New Zealand have four while England have only two.

England, who lost the Ashes in the recent five-test series, were expected to make a better showing in the one-day encounters but although their bowlers have done everything expected of them their batting has been lamentably weak.

Only vice-captain David Gower with two superb centuries has lived up to expectations and his record-breaking 158 was largely responsible for England's only win in their match against New Zealand in Brisbane last Saturday.

New Zealand on the other hand

have played to their full potential despite the limitations of their bowling.

The return of Glenn Turner, now one of the world's most experienced one-day cricketers, has strengthened the batting and their fielding has been keen and agile.

England must hope that Ian Botham makes a belated return to form with the bat and that the other middle-order batsmen give Gower some badly needed support.

The England team will not be heartened by the news that

Australia have recalled Dennis Lillee to their team for this weekend's games against England and New Zealand.

Lillee has been desperately keen to return to international cricket after missing most of the season with a knee injury.

It is extremely doubtful that the Australian selectors would have considered the 33-year-old Western Australian for anything other than a one-day match. But his command of line and length will make him an invaluable member of the Australian attack which has been somewhat wayward.

Pakistan extends lead against India

HYDERABAD, Pakistan (R) — Pakistani pace bowler Sarfraz Nawaz destroyed the Indian batting Wednesday to give his side a crushing innings and 119-run win over India in the fourth cricket test.

The result gives Pakistan an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the six-test series.

India, resuming Wednesday at 198 for three, were immediately in trouble against the Pakistani pace attack.

Guodappa Viswanath failed to add to his overnight score of 37 when he was trapped leg before by Sarfraz in the first over of the day.

Two runs later Sarfraz struck again when he bowled Kapil Dev for two and at the same time he dismissed wicketkeeper Syed Kirmani lbw for no score.

Sandeep Patil, handicapped by a leg injury, was caught by Imran Khan off left arm spinner Iqbal Qasim for nine and the remaining Indian batsmen offered little resistance.

Sarfraz finished with four for 85 while Imran, who wrapped up the Indian innings when he bowled Dilip Doshi for 14, took two for 45 to give him match figures of eight for 80.

MALAYALAM SERVICE

There will be a HOLY MASS (Malayalam Service) in Ashrafyiah St. Ephraim Syrian Orthodox Church

at sharp 9.30 a.m. Jan. 21, Friday

By The Very Rev. Ramban Bennyamin Joseph

SECRETARY WANTED

A leading firm seeks a fulltime female secretary with excellent command of English and Arabic, bilingual typing, telex and fast shorthand. Interested candidates are invited to apply with curriculum vitae to:

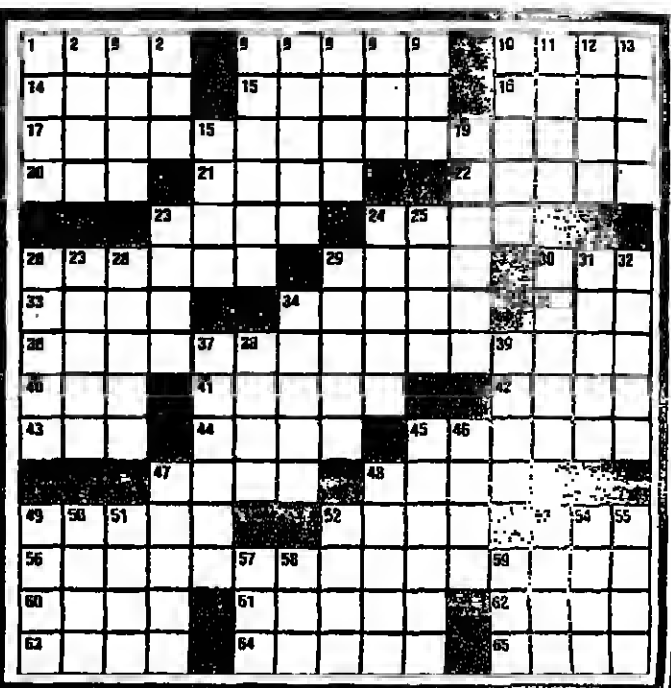
The Administration Coordinator, P.O. Box 9451, Amman

THE Daily Crossword by Alvin Niosi

ACROSS	33 Sacred	56 Al Pacino	27 Mike a
1 Mardi —	34 Solo	60 Producer	23 Promising
5 Pare	35 Dander	61 Schary	24 Tasteless
10 Historic	36 Twins	62 Needle case	25 Used a
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15 Of blood	42 Socialist	65 Indignance	33 Stage
16 Garish	43 "— Rosen-		34 Wrecker
light	44 See 63A		35 nymphet
17 Mirage,	45 Weekend		36 Arrow
perhaps	46 Part		37 Jolson
20 Tiny	47 Sage		38 Sales Farber
21 Footless	48 Celebration		39 Shiny
22 Verve	49 Expect		40 Resembling
23 Proper	50 Bristle		41 Change
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			55 hero
			56 Unused

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 MEL	2 FURZ	3 PHIL	4 GARY
5 UNIV	6 PATIO	7 TAKE	8 EXTENSION
9 CIRCUS	10 GIVE	11 WIFE	12 ESQUIRE
13 SHOELEACE	14 MARIAN	15 RAIL	16 ILLS
17 BOOTH	18 MARKING	19 TION	20 ENIS
21 LINGIE	22 BELIEVE	23 RESERVATION	24 SCENES
25 PRENS	26 CLAIR	27 EWE	28 DUAL
29 MIDWINTER	30 DIDER	31 TILLOD	32 GATH
33 BACIE	34 THERIA	35 UNITO	36 LEVIED
37 HUGH	38 SIELE		



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Holders Liverpool sweeps into English League Cup semifinal

LONDON (R) — Holders Liverpool swept into the semifinals of the English Football League Cup Tuesday night with a last-gasp winner against West Ham, the team they beat in the final two years ago.

Liverpool, chasing their third successive League Cup trophy success, took a 68th minute lead through David Hodgson who pounced after West Ham goalkeeper Phil Parkes had flung himself sideways to save from England's World Cup full-back Phil Neal.

Paul Allen equalised for West Ham four minutes later when he intercepted a pass from Liverpool's England international Sammy Lee, ran half the length of the pitch and beat goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar.

Ex-England goalkeeper Parkes, who had defied Liverpool with a series of brave and agile saves, was cruelly beaten three minutes from the final whistle when a low shot from Scottish international Graeme Souness skidded across the slippery pitch and slid through his fingers.

Arsenal joined Liverpool in the last four with a 1-0 victory over second division Sheffield Wednesday, sealed by England striker Tony Woodcock in the 60th minute.

Yugoslav import Vladimir Petrovic supplied the crucial pass for Woodcock, sparing Arsenal the prospect of the four replays they needed to beat the Sheffield club on their way to winning the Football Association Cup four years ago.

Mike Davies to head ATP

NEW YORK (R) — Mike Davies, a former British number one, was named Executive Director of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) Wednesday.

Davies, Britain's top player in 1957, 1958 and 1960, succeeds Earl "Butch" Buchholz, who had held the post since March 1980.



APARTMENT WANTED

One or two bedroom apartment, unfurnished or lightly furnished desired by February 1 or about.

Please contact 660109 ext. 506 preferably after 5 p.m.

FLAT WANTED

A foreign couple looking for a flat. Telephone essential, one/ two bedrooms, dining room, living room, kitchen, bathroom/all accessories with an independent extra space for work. Jabal Amman preferable.

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فستق امريكان

details of the sale... it may imperil the present farm truce," said one source close to the Community's executive commission.

"It's a brutal takeover of one of our major markets," said another.

The officials and diplomats said the timing of the deal had caused dismay. Last week, senior Community and U.S. officials held a first round of talks in Washington to try to defuse the dispute over Common Market food subsidies.

The flour sale follows President Reagan's announcement last week that the United States planned to fight vigorously what it viewed as unfair European food trade practices.

Electricals recovered some of their early losses with GEC unchanged at 204 after 194 and Plessey off 18p at 602 after 549.

One sterling	1.5690/5700	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2265/68	Canadian dollars
	2.4145/55	West German marks
	2.6530/40	Dutch guilders
	1.9780/9800	Swiss francs
	47.26/31	Belgian francs
	6.8400/50	French francs
	1388.00/50	Italian lire
	235.20/35	Japanese yen
	7.3520/70	Swedish crowns
	7.0540/90	Norwegian crowns
	8.5075/5175	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	499.00/500.00	U.S. dollars

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"Let me put it this way . . . our electric bill is now an electric WILLIAMI!"

SMITH

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUWNE

*Small picture by Humphrey Robinson and
Big picture by Humphrey Robinson and
Humphrey Robinson*

ULLKS

FOYFAP

GRUFIE

**HOW DID THE PIG
GET ACROSS
THE OCEAN?**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE _____ **"** _____ **"**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles: QUEUE SANDY BISHOP DISARM**

Answer: What kind of a sentence would you get if you broke the law of gravity?—
A SUSPENDED ONE

PEORIA, Illinois (R)—Caterpillar Tractor, the world's largest producer of construction equipment, Tuesday reported its first losing year in 50 years. Caterpillar said it lost \$180 million in 1982, compared to a record profit of \$579 million in 1981. In October, the United Auto Workers began a strike at Caterpillar that is yet to be resolved. The Union is demanding a three per cent annual wage increase and cost-of-living adjustments.

Most industrialised countries had already agreed to support a smaller increase in IMF quotas, which have previously formed the basis for its operations, providing industrialised and oil producing countries for the next quota increase to reflect their latest positions in the world economic growth tables, official sources said.

Tuesday's industrial production figures, which showed output in Britain is at its lowest since 1965, underline the damage any further rise in British interest rates could do.

love of study in this nature. Make sure you give spiritual training early in life and permit to engage in healthful sports. A fine person in this chart.

methods and gain good background for life's work. A most unusual profession could emerge here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make

WOW! IT MUST BE THIRTY BELOW!

THEY SHOULD CLOSE THE SCHOOLS WHEN IT GETS THIS COLD...

I AGREE

NO ONE CAN EXPECT A TEACHER'S TEN-YEAR-OLD CAR TO START ON A DAY LIKE THIS

© 1985 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

CICERO! HAVE YOU SEEN MY BLOW DRYER?

YES, MA'AM, I'LL GO GET IT!

SORRY, BRUNO - I GOTTA TAKE BACK YOUR DOG-HOUSE HEATER!

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Dated 10/10/90

OOOH! ME POOR 'EAD!

IF ONLY I DIDN'T GET THESE FLIPPIN' ANGOVERS!

MAY I OFFER SOME SOUND ADVICE ON THE SUBJECT?

NO!

IT'S GENERALLY NINETY- NINE PERCENT SOUND AN' ONE PERCENT ADVICE

WORLD

Thatcher emerges unscathed from Falklands inquiry

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has emerged unscathed from the important political test of a six-month official inquiry into the origins of last year's Falklands war.

A special commission, including opposition political figures and with access to secret documents, reported Wednesday that Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative government could not have foreseen or averted Argentina's April seizure of the South Atlantic islands.

Supporters of Mrs. Thatcher, who must face a general election this year or early in 1984, greeted with relief the news that the commission headed by former diplomat Lord Franks had exonerated her.

She enjoys a healthy lead in public opinion polls, largely because of Britain's success in recapturing the Falklands last June.

The report criticised some government decisions, including a plan to withdraw a navy survey ship from the South Atlantic, say-

ing this was seen in Argentina as a clear sign of indifference.

It said Britain allowed the initiative over the Falklands to pass to Argentina and there was ample evidence that President Leopoldo Galtieri was going to take a tougher line.

But the report concluded: "We would not be justified in attaching any criticism or blame to the present government for the Argentine junta's decision to commit its act of unprovoked aggression in the invasion of the Falkland Islands."

Britain sent a naval task force to recapture the islands. The resulting war cost the lives of 255 British servicemen and about 1,000 Argentines.

Lord Franks, the commission chairman, and his panel concluded that the Argentine military government did not actually decide to attack until March 31 — two days before the landing — or possibly April 1.

Civil servants who prepared Britain's intelligence assessments were told they had been wrong to

predict that the crisis would build up slowly through the year.

But the erroneous judgments had been reasonable conclusions at the time, the report said.

Planned harassment
NEW YORK (R) — One of America's top television networks has reported that Argentina is planning to launch a campaign of harassment against British forces in the Falklands.

Correspondent Bill Lynch said in a CBS broadcast Tuesday night: "CBS news has learned that U.S. intelligence expect British forces in the Falkland Islands to face a campaign of military harassment by Argentina."

"Sources say there is evidence of unusual training and preparation for commando-style operations. Targets would probably include British radar and communications sites and air defence batteries."

Lynch said that U.S. intelligence also believed Argentina planned to shoot down British aircraft outside the 200-mile exclusion zone.

U.S. robbers put company in the red

NEW YORK (R) — An armored car company which last month suffered an \$11 million robbery—the largest cash theft in U.S. history — has gone out of business, the district attorney's office said Wednesday.

The Sentry Armoured Car Courier Company laid off 140 staff and closed down Tuesday, said a spokesman for district attorney Mario Merola.

He said the shutdown came after police confiscated 120 handguns and 60 shotguns from employees. Insurance companies then refused to continue their coverage.

The guns had all been registered to the firm's president, former city policeman John Jennings, who was indicted last week with two other officers of the company for allegedly stealing \$100,000 from a client.

Mr. Merola's spokesman said, the district attorney was "conducting an extensive investigation into the company's accounts following complaints from several clients that \$500,000 entrusted to the company was unaccounted for."

In last month's hold-up, three men were said to have opened a hole in the roof of the sentry office building and disarmed a lone guard inside. Police said they were investigating whether the robbery was an inside job.

2 constables in court for London firing

LONDON (R) — Two British policemen were granted bail when they appeared in court Wednesday accused of shooting an innocent man in a police ambush last week.

Freelance film editor Stephen Waldorf was seriously injured when police shot him in his car in a London traffic jam. They mistook him for an escaped prisoner accused of shooting a policeman.

Detective constable John Jardine, 37, faced a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Waldorf. A second detective constable, Peter Finch, 37, is charged with attempted wounding.

The attack provoked outrage in Britain and Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw promised there would be "no cover-up, no whitewash."

A hospital spokesman said Wednesday that Mr. Waldorf was still in a very serious condition but was no longer critically ill. He was hit by several bullets and has had three emergency operations.

Salvadoran rebels blast military base

SAN SALVADOR (R) — About 500 left-wing guerrillas blasted a military base in the central province of San Vicente in an attack which widened the scope of their latest offensive in El Salvador's three-year civil war.

As more than 4,000 of the government's best troops were preparing a counter-offensive in the rugged north-eastern province of Morazan, guerrillas slipped into position around the base 100 kilometres south-east of the Morazan front and attacked it with mortars and automatic weapons.

Spokesmen for the Fifth Infantry Brigade said seven soldiers and 11 guerrillas were killed in fierce fighting for the base, near the village of Tecoloca, before the guerrillas pulled back to positions on the slopes of the San Vicente volcano.

Over the past 10 days, guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) have captured 18 villages and hamlets in Morazan, prompting the government to dispatch troops of the U.S.-trained Belloso and Atonal battalions to the province for a counter-offensive.

The attack on the Tecoloca base was the highest in several months in San Vicente province.

Artificial heart recipient operated on successfully

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the first person to receive a permanent artificial heart, underwent a successful two-and-a-half-hour operation Tuesday night to stop a 10-day nose bleed, a hospital spokesman said.

It was the second operation for Dr. Clark, a retired Seattle dentist, since he received his polyurethane and aluminum heart at the University of Utah Medical Centre on Dec. 2.

Dr. James Parkin, a surgeon at the centre, cut in below the left eye and through the left cheek to staple shut two leaking arteries in Dr. Clark's left nasal passage, the medical centre spokesman said.

During the past 10 days, Dr. Clark, who will be 62 on Friday, had been given two litres of blood, the spokesman said.

Before the latest operation,

doctors had hoped he would be able to leave the centre within three weeks.

His heart is worked by air, pumped through two 1.8 metre hoses from an air compressor and power unit.

Two days after undergoing his seven-and-a-half-hour heart operation, Dr. Clark underwent a second operation to stop air bubbling from his lungs. He has also had a bout of seizures and kidney failure.

The spokesman said the latest operation was the least risky of the three. His artificial heart worked normally throughout the surgery.

Dr. Clark had suffered from cardiomyopathy, a disease which steadily weakens the heart muscles and slows the blood circulation. Doctors said he would have died if he had not received his artificial heart.

Rome to make decision about Bulgarian's fate

ROME (R) — Rome magistrate Mario Martella has nine days to decide whether to go on holding Bulgarian Sergei Antonov on suspicion of collusion in a gun attack on Pope John Paul II, judicial sources said Wednesday.

The Bulgarian airline official's Italian lawyers have filed for his release, arguing that no proof of his alleged role has emerged since Mr. Martella ordered the arrest last November.

State prosecutor Franco Scorta Tuesday handed his written opinion about Mr. Antonov's continued detention to the magistrate, who must now issue a ruling within 10 days.

Justice department officials declined comment about the state prosecutor's views, but judicial sources said he was believed to have recommended against releasing Mr. Antonov.

The magistrate and prosecutor spent four hours Monday questioning Musa Serdar Celebi, a Turk extradited from West Germany last Friday.

Turk Ali Agca, convicted of shooting the Pope in St. Peter's Square in May, 1981, is reported to have said Mr. Celebi was part of a conspiracy by Turkish extremists and Bulgarian agents to assassinate the Polish-born pontiff.

Allegations of Bulgarian involvement have drawn spirited denials from both Sofia and Moscow.

Judicial sources said Mr. Antonov's release would be tantamount to admitting that there was no evidence linking the gun attempt with Bulgarian agents, despite the assertions of several Italian government ministers and politicians.

Embarrassed Thais probe how hijack fiasco occurred

BANGKOK (R) — Embarrassed Thai officials Wednesday began probing how three suspected followers of an opium warlord were able to seize a Thai aircraft, hold its passengers hostage for eight hours and then disappear from under the nose of troops and policemen Tuesday night.

Police said the three men were still at large, though a truck they used in the escape was found in a ditch several kilometres from the scene of the bizarre incident in the heart of the notorious Golden Triangle opium-growing area in northern Thailand.

No one was hurt in the incident which began when the three men, claiming to be Kampuchean, took over a Northern Irish-built Shorts-330 aircraft on a 110-kilometre hop from Lampang to Chiang Mai.

Officials said the hijackers managed to board the aircraft with a pistol, hand grenade, sticks of dynamite and a knife because the electronic security screening system at Lampang's small airport had broken down.

The hijackers, demanding a helicopter, parachutes and 300,000 baht (about \$13,000) in ransom, ordered the pilot to fly towards the Burmese border, but he landed it at Chiang Mai.

The pilot and co-pilot then locked the cockpit door and escaped through a window while two airhostesses and one passenger also got away later, leaving seven passengers hostage.

Thai Airways officials said Wednesday the crew were to be investigated for fleeing the aircraft when they should have been the last to leave. But they did not think disciplinary action would be taken in view of "mitigating circumstances."

The hijackers commandeered a police truck and escaped from the twin-engined 30-seat plane with their seven hostages just as anti-hijack commandos were about to storm it, eye-witnesses said.

They led a convoy of police and army vehicles on a chase through Chiang Mai before dropping off the hostages, who said they were "robbed of valuables worth about \$1,100. The men then drove off into the night."

Officials believe the hijacking was a deliberate attempt to embarrass Thai authorities on the first anniversary of a Thai military assault on the former stronghold of opium warlord Chang Chee-Fu, Alias Khun Sa, near the border with Burma.

Bonn, Paris review 2 decades of special ties

PARIS (R) — The leaders of West Germany and France put current problems aside, for the next two days to reflect in ceremonies in Paris and Bonn on the passing of two decades since their countries forged their special relationship.

Jan. 22 marks the 20th anniversary of the signature in the Elysee Palace of the friendship treaty which came to shape European affairs.

Centre-piece of the celebrations will be a speech by President Francois Mitterrand to the Bundestag (lower house) in Bonn Thursday — the first by a French leader — and an address in Paris on Friday by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

In both capitals, officials and commentators agree that the ties have weathered well although they have failed to live up to the ambitious visions of the treaty's fathers, the late President Charles de Gaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The two men, close friends, argued that new cooperation between the hereditary enemies would soon carry the European Common Market towards full political and economic union.

In both capitals it is largely accepted that the friendship is passing through lean times after long the impetus it enjoyed in the 1970s.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Teller urges defensive nuclear weapons

WASHINGTON (R) — Edward Teller, the "father" of the U.S. hydrogen bomb, has urged the Reagan administration to declassify information he said would show that defensive weapons could be developed to counter a nuclear attack. Information about the potential of the new weapons would convince Americans to reject the idea of a freeze on deployment and production of new nuclear arms, he said. A system of defensive weapons, Dr. Teller said, would create uncertainty in the Kremlin and deter a Soviet attack. Lasers and nuclear counter-weapons, some possibly deployed in space, he said, could be developed to stop incoming Soviet missiles.

Canadians protest soft-porn films

OTTAWA (R) — Canadians demonstrated in several cities to protest at plans to screen erotic films on a nationwide pay television service. Several hundred people demonstrated in Ottawa and Toronto, and smaller groups protested in Montreal, Regina, Edmonton and Saskatoon. First Choice Canadian Limited, which begins pay TV broadcasts on Feb. 1, has said it will co-produce and screen soft-porn films three nights a week in a one-year, \$30-million contract with the Playboy organisation.

Pennsylvanian vagrant sentenced to death

NORRISTOWN, Pennsylvania (R) — A 25-year-old vagrant was sentenced to die in the electric chair for murdering former Lockheed Aircraft Corporation chairman Courland Gross, his wife, Alexandra, and their housekeeper, Roger Buehl, of East Coventry township, Pennsylvania, was found guilty of murder and related charges by a jury that had deliberated for more than five hours. After his conviction, Buehl went on the witness stand and denied committing the murders in a Philadelphia suburb last July.

Warsaw protests U.S. expulsion order

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities have condemned a U.S. decision to expel the Polish official news agency correspondent in Washington in response to Poland's expulsion of a correspondent of the American news agency United Press International (UPI) in Warsaw, Ruth Gruber. A foreign ministry statement said the U.S. decision was "groundless and arbitrary. It repeated the Polish authorities' earlier statement that Gruber "in a glaring way violated the rights of foreign correspondents."

Seoul rejects arsonist's appeal

SEOUL (R) — The South Korean supreme court Wednesday rejected an appeal against a five-and-a-half year sentence imposed on a farmer who set fire to a U.S. cultural centre in the southwest city of Kwangju, court officials said. Chung-Su-Gul, 28, convicted of arson several months after a bloody civilian uprising in the city in 1980, said he started the fire because he resented what he called U.S. interference in South Korean affairs. No casualties were reported in the blaze.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—We play bridge with someone who, when it's her turn to make an opening bid, takes a long time studying her cards, then passes. It seems to us this is unfair or unethical. May we have your opinion?—Cecilia Cohen, Southfield, Mich.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)
A.—There is much confusion about hesitations at bridge, and I am delighted to have the opportunity to express my views.

The Proprieties of contract bridge require that all bids and plays be made in an even tempo. Thus, if the player takes a while before passing, whether she holds one point or eleven, then she is not doing anything wrong. However, if she passes quickly with a very weak hand, but thinks for a while when she has a near opening bid and then passes, she is in contravention of the Proprieties.

Not only is she transmitting unauthorized information to partner, she is also putting her partner under a tremendous amount of pressure. Partner must bend over backward not to be influenced by the hesitation. For instance, suppose that, in third seat, you hold:

♠AJ10x ♥K109x ♦xx ♣x

After two passes, you might consider this hand worth an opening bid of one spade. That is a matter of bridge judgment and style. But suppose that partner, in first seat, has taken a while before passing, informing both you and the world that he or she has a near opening bid. If you now open the bidding, you have a margin of safety — you know that partner has a reasonable hand

and that no harm can befall you; you might even be able to make a game. In view of the illegal information that has been conveyed to you, ethically you are required to pass.

There are many similar circumstances. Suppose that, in a competitive auction, partner takes a while before passing. When it comes round to you, you are not barred because partner hesitated. However, it would be unethical of you to make a borderline call. Any clearcut action, however, can be taken without any suggestion of impropriety.

Q.—In a recent quiz, you held:

♠83 ♥AJ9 ♦AKQJ10762

You opened one club and partner responded one diamond. You suggested a rebid of three clubs, saying that the bidding was unlikely to die there. But why take the chance? Even though Blackwood is undesirable with the minors, why not bid four no trump? If partner holds five clubs or five diamonds, pass. If he holds six hearts, you can bid either six hearts or seven clubs.—S. Bauer, Franklin Park, Ill.

A.—You answer this question yourself. After you bid Blackwood and partner shows two aces, you still don't know what to do. And look what might happen if partner shows one ace and you elect to pass five diamonds. Partner might have:

♠Axix ♥xxx ♦KQxx ♣xx

Against five diamonds, the opponents lead a heart and, if the distribution is not favorable, you will go down. Not a very good result when seven clubs is fee cold!

Here is a sound principle to follow: Never bid Blackwood when you are void in a suit!

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkens

CREATURE FEATURE

By N.E. Campbell

ACROSS
1 Cross
5 A waffle
9 Political
12 Board for plaster support
17 Chub
18 Copycat
19 City of Iraq
21 Hunter in
22 Timber wolf
23 Singsong
24 Singsong
25 Devil of "Tad"
26 Fish
31 Neither's alternative
32 Adult
33 Mammalian
34 Certain
36 Gaelic

DOWN
1 Season
2 Liv plant
3 Obligation
4 Whisky
5 Described
6 "Bad," e.g.
7 Withdrawal
8 Statement
9 Speaker
10 Puck
11 Spoof-date
12 Patches
13 Wooden cloth
14 Louie
15 Long
16 Bird in a ship's timber
17 — de Cologne
18 Lard
27 Special telephone setup

Diagramless

21 X 21, by Lars Alexander

ACROSS
1 Mexican money
5 Only — a customer
7 Family quarrel
11 Action fish
12 Jeweled headpiece
14 Quaker promotion
15 Hummer
17 Fastener
18 Scope
19 "My —" set
20 Precocious
22 Broom
23 Brief
24 Lowest point

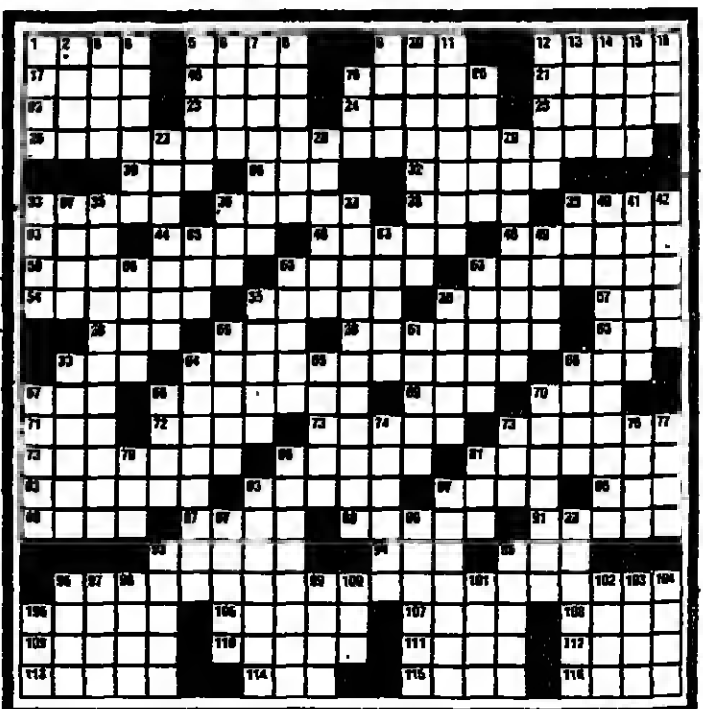
DOWN
1 Put off
2 Mexican food
3 Single night
4 Indian
5 Turn
6 Burn slightly
7 Cover with tar
8 Hair being
9 Torture
10 Lone Ranger's friend
13 August

15 Days
16 Bird of paradise
18 Carrying on
19 Fish
21 Fish
22 Clinging
23 Instrument
24 Tired hard
25 Dwindling mob members
26 Artillery
28 Bakery item

30 — house
31 One who gets the blame
32 Carolee Ables
33 Small island
34 Was brave
35 Rod of terror
36 Cotton-bundling
37 Russian poet
38 Comp. pt.
39 Overkill and —
40 Remade

41 On the way
42 Great review
43 — Star State
44 Belyonism
45 Out of date
46 Author Harle
47 Island
48 Follow
49 Spiritual session
50 Comedian
51 Johnson
52 Now disabled
53 Giant

54 Ending for young or old
55 Lane covered
56 Fully grown
57 Land, abov.
58 Por's bird
59 Best's opponent
60 Toughened
61 Vermin
62 Santa's reindeer
63 Industrial
64 Cynic
65 Deer operator
66 Bas
67 Conquer



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Blackout at Christmas time would perhaps not be noticed because candle glow and good will dispel darkness.
2. Hard-hat wearer hit hot wager, got dragged into new hot water.
3. The big crystal chandelier shines by day and by night.
4. Palmist's add their charm to Christmas panorama.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. KNPICPIK CSIK PNRI ODII PLYIDIK YDEA

PEAI UNSU OLDPIRONEI FDIPLDL —By Linda Sperry

2. FISH BOST VOLT ZIENTAWL IE IMPIWOF

ZAWA LTUNBAY JR IMPIEON ISEONL UV

JPLH AQANEWON AAQL —By John Teas

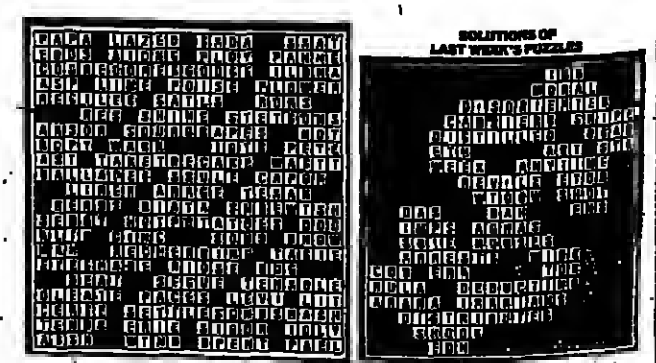
3. HEX XAT HATD BLZOIWD TNCCEKX CNZLZ

EK CWP DPLZW. KLB KKWOD WNZCIXL

—By Earl Ireland

4. STALL SALONRATL RUN PEDAL OR IBOTS

PRUODI BAL ISA PHELA BETLA —By Lela B. Jones



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